

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

containing (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

I. Some Remarks upon a Pamphlet, intitled, The Conduct of an Admiral, lately published.
II. Academicus to Convexo.
III. The most effectual Method for preventing Robberies.
IV. Degeneracy of the Times.
V. Circle of Franconia described.
VI. The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.
VII. Remarks on the Poor Laws.
VIII. Method to prepare Seed-Wheat.
IX. Inclosing Arable Fields defended.
X. An account of the British Colonies in the West Indies.
XI. Revolutions in Barbadoes.
XII. Degeneracy of the Athenians.
XIII. Description of the American Balza.
XIV. Account of the Karmathians.
XV. Achievements of Abu Thaher.
XVI. Of the Assassins, Murtherers.
XVII. Wisdom of our present Councils.
XVIII. Proposal for annoying the Enemy.
XIX. Query on Dr. Smoller's History.
XX. French Man of War, &c. taken.
XXI. Affecting Account of the burning of the Prince George.
XXII. Account of the Camel and Dromedary.

With an accurate MAP of the Circle of FRANCONIA, elegantly coloured; and a fine Representation of the CAMEL and DROMEDARY, drawn from the Life, engraved on Copper: Also, a curious CUT of an American Balza, or Vessel of Burthen.

XXIII. Female Buffs, and Lady Hussars.
XXIV. Captures on both Sides.
XXV. POETRY. Ode to Amynta; Psalm xxxvii; Martial imitated; the Expostulation; Estimate of human Greatness; Love Song; written at an Inn; the Pepper-Box and Salt-Seller; an Enigma; Orthodox Advice; a Pastoral set to Musick, a new Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.

XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Great Sale of Pictures; Fortunate Lot for Marriage drawn; Officers of the Foundling-Hospital chosen; Adventure of Anderson; French Ships of War taken and destroyed; Bravery in the West-Indies; Fire at Bridge-town; Collections; Benefactions; Sessions at the Old-Bailey, Executions, Fines, &c. &c. &c.

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MAY, 1758.

REMARKS upon a Pamphlet, intitled, The Conduct of an ADMIRAL, lately Published.

the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HE N I saw advertised an account of the late expedition against Rochfort, by an officer who had so great a share in the conduct of it, and whose capacity and experience are well known, I expected to have seen very one of the material questions stated by one of your correspondents, in your Magazine for February last *, fully answered; but, upon perusal, I found myself very much disappointed: For the author seems to confine himself entirely to the single question, whether fort Fouras was attackable or accessible by sea?

If indeed, the question were, whether fort Fouras was reducible by an attack from the sea alone, I shall grant, he has made it pretty plain, that it was not. But if our troops had landed in Chatali-
on bay, and had begun their attack upon that fort by land, at the time of half flood, I think he has made it plain, that they might have been effectually assisted by a bombardment and canonade from the sea.

I say this, upon a supposition that the soundings marked in his chart of Basque road, were made at low water; for he has not thought fit to tell us, at what time of the tide they were made. But I must suppose, they were made at low water, because he tells us in p. 22, that the tide rises, in that road, 14 or 15 feet, and in spring tides near 20; whereas at the time of his sounding, there was but six or seven feet water in the channel of the river Charente, which, at high water, admits of first rate men of war as he himself confesses p. 22. Consequently I must suppose,

May, 1758.

that the soundings marked in his chart were all made at low water; and from them it appears, that there was then five feet water within very little more than half a mile of fort Fouras, and the water still deeper at a greater distance, the A whole way between that and the Isle of Aix.

If then there was, at that short distance, five feet at low water, and if the tide rises 14 or 15 feet, there must have been 19 or 20 feet depth at high water, and 12 or 13 feet from half flood to half ebb, within B very little more than half a mile of that fort. Therefore at this short distance, our two bomb ketches might have continued bombarding the fort for five or six hours, and our 60 gun ships, or even our third rates, if a spring tide, might have continued battering it for three or four hours, C without danger of being aground.

I do not say that, at such a distance, and in such a short time, they could have so demolished the fort, as to render it practicable for our seamen to land in order to take it by assault, as they did, in the last war, the castles of Porto-Bello, Chagre, D and Bocachica; but if, at the same time, an attack had been made by a detachment from our army at land, it would have so distracted the little garrison in the fort, that they would probably in that time have prevented an assault by a surrender, especially as they knew, that the bombardment and battering would be renewed as soon as the tide returned, that is to say, in seven or eight hours. And if our army had once made themselves masters of this fort, they would have had what our generals seemed so anxious about, a safe retreat to our fleet, in case they had F found themselves in danger of being over-powered by numbers at land; as it appears from our author's chart, that the passage from the point of land on which fort Fouras stands, to the isle of Enit, is not above a mile over; and from that island they might, at their own leisure, and with

F f 2

with great safety, have embarked on board their transports, even tho' the whole neighbouring coast of France had been crammed with regular troops.

Before I have done, I must take notice of two facts mentioned in this pamphlet, which I cannot easily reconcile: One is, as I have already mentioned, that in Basque road the tide rises 14 or 15 feet, and in spring tides near 20: And the other is, in p. 21, that it was near high water, when the Infernal bomb-ketch ran aground at three miles distance from fort Fouras; and yet it is allowed, or at least not contradicted, that the Infernal drew but 11 feet water.

Now if the tide rises 14 or near 20 feet, and if the depth of water, even at low water, be no where less than five feet, the whole way from the Isle of Aix to within about half a mile of fort Fouras, how was it possible for the Infernal, which drew but 11 feet, to run a ground at three miles distance on September 29, at near high water, if she steered a direct course from the island towards the fort. I particularly mention the day, because it was full moon on September 27, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and consequently the 29th could not be above a tide or two after the highest spring tide; and from hence I cannot but observe, that if the troops had been landed on the 25th or 26th, as they might have been, they would have had the very height of the spring tides for their attack upon fort Fouras, and consequently the most effectual assistance from our men of war and bomb-ketches.

In short, the more I find said or published about this expedition, the more intricate and mysterious its disappointment appears to me, and I believe to many others, beside,

SIR,

May 15, Your constant Reader
1758. and humble Servant,

B—F—.

ACADEMICUS to CONVEXO.
(See p. 184.)

SIR,

I Scarcely know any thing that would give me a greater pleasure, than to lead another out of an error, except to renounce one myself. I was in expectation of receiving one of these pleasures from you; but have now reason to believe you will afford me neither; since the one you seem not willing to give me, the other, if I may judge by your manner of writing, not able. Would you have

convinced me that I entertained a wrong opinion of the bishop of Cloyne's principles of human knowledge, you ought to have proved the existence of matter; this you have been so far from doing, that you never even explained what you mean by the word matter, and I can not conceive that you could have any other design in what you have already wrote, than to collect the most palpable absurdities you could meet with. Amongst numberless other absurdities with which your letters abound, I particularly admire the following, your supposing "the souls of men to be material, that God is extended," your saying that the bishop of Cloyne has proved that "we perceive nothing but what we do perceive," your talking of "observing and meeting with resistance and yet denying it to be a sensation," and above all, your attempting to confute an opinion, which it is manifest from your writings you never read. I will in this place endeavour to show that matter cannot possibly exist, according to the only two definitions I ever heard of it. If matter be defined something existing without the mind, of which our ideas or sensations are the copies or resemblances, I ask how can we know that this something exists? It cannot be by perceiving it, for you allow that whatever we perceive can exist only in the mind; it remains then that from reason we infer its existence; and how from reason? Why, because we have sensations in our minds, we conclude that there must be something existing without us, of which they are the copies or resemblances. Not to take notice that the conclusion, by no means follows from the premises, the conclusion in itself implies an absurdity. For to say that what we perceive is like what we do not perceive, is to say, that colour is like something, I know not what, uncoloured, extension like something unextended, solidity like something unsolid. Q. E. A.

If matter be defined a solid, extended, unperceiving, unperceived, inactive substance, and which excites sensations in our minds: We may answer that we are certain no such substance can possibly exist, for the very definition of it involves in it a contradiction; to say an inactive substance excites sensations, is just as absurd as for a man to say that an inactive substance is active. We cannot either have the faintest conceptions of such a substance, for to conceive extension and solidity or resistance (which are sensations) in an unperceiving substance, is to conceive per-

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options unperceived. — Thus weak appears the foundation on which the supposition of matter is built.

— *Si quid novissi rectius istis
Candidus imperti.*

It is a matter of great surprize to me, that any one who has the least regard for religion, that any one who is delirous of driving the atheist from every entrenchment, that any one who is willing that mankind should be persuaded of the goodness and omnipresence of the Deity, should be so unwilling to believe that he is the immediate cause of our sensations, that he is, as St. Paul faith, "not far from every one of us," that in him "we live, and move, and have our being." So great is the excellency of this opinion, and in sort of all the writings of the bishop of Coyne (the *quasi philosophorum Deus*) that not to the proof of them, every good man will wish them true. For this reason I wonder that you, sir, who wrote so learnedly, so concisely, and so clearly * upon this, should show such backwardness in embracing this opinion, you who manifested such an intimate acquaintance with the writers upon that subject, by saying that some have defined it to consist in self-love, which is as false, tho' not so impudent, as your assertion, that the ingenious and worthy Dr. Law maintains that "the belief of spirit is only a vulgar notion."

I do not doubt but you will return an answer to this, but let me beg of you to keep close to the point in dispute; first define what you mean by the word matter, and then if you can prove that matter does exist, if only that it is probable it may exist, if only that is possible, or if, lastly, you can only shew that it is not absurd to suppose its existence, I will acknowledge myself infinitely indebted to you for convincing me of an error, and believe that it does exist. But should you answer this letter in the same vague, trifling, absurd manner you have the others, I shall return your's no answer, thinking it in vain to contend with the two invincible antagonists obstinacy and ignorance. *Cujusvis est errare, nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare.* CIC.

I am, SIR,
Your, &c.
ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
A S. I always was a great friend to the scheme now on foot of providing an

hospital for repenting prostitutes, I read with great pleasure, in your Magazine for 1759, p. 435, a letter upon this subject, which I think you should republish upon the present occasion, as it would promote that charitable and useful design, and consequently oblige every one who is a friend to it, particularly,

May 22, Your assured Friend,
1758. and humble Servant.

The most effectual METHOD for preventing ROBBERIES.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE frequency of street and highway robberies has, I find, set many upon contriving methods, how to prevent them; and most people think of nothing but increasing the severity of the punishment, or establishing a greater reward for apprehending and convicting the unfortunate criminals. The first of these methods will probably produce the same effect in this country, it has done in France: Robberies will generally be attended with murder. And the other method will bring many innocent men in danger of being convicted by perjury. Such projectors are like physicians: They think of curing, but never think of preventing the distemper; and like them too, by curing one sort of malady, they may probably lay a foundation for one of more fatal consequence: But they should consider, that the doctor gets by the cure, whereas he could not propose to get much by the prevention; and as this is not their case, they should turn their thoughts towards preventing this evil, which at present seems to be far from being in its wane.

As the most successful method for discovering how to prevent as well as cure any disease in the body natural, is to inquire into its causes, so it is the same with respect to the distempers of the body politick; and tho' several other causes of the present frequent robberies may be assigned, yet, I believe, the most efficient is the multitude and impudence of our street-walkers, and the great number of bawdy-houses that are kept not only openly, but I may say, avowedly, in many of our high streets. Let us consider the strong, the almost irresistible incitement of natural appetite, and the weak restraint of reason or discretion, in youths from fifteen to five and twenty; and we may easily conceive, how impossible it is for them to resist the many

many temptations they meet with in our streets, not only at night and at late hours, but in open day-light, and at every hour of the day.

The unfortunate women, as they are called, are in this country, and indeed in every country, none of the least beautiful of the sex; because none but the beautiful can in any country thrive at the trade. They have not only beautiful persons, but they soon learn all the cunning arts that can intice those that are void of understanding: *Their lips drop as an honey-comb, their mouth is smoother than oil.* Multitudes of them, and many in gorgeous attire, walk our streets from twilight until it is *black and dark night*, pulling every gentleman they pass by the sleeve, and inviting him to their apartment, or to the tavern, most of which are open for their reception. Nay, at all hours of the day they are standing at their doors, or sitting in their parlour windows, decked out like dutchesses, and beckoning every man in tolerable dress, that happens but to cast an eye towards them.

Suppose then a young fellow near the end of his apprenticeship, or just commenced journeyman, with a little money of his own, or perhaps of his master's, in his pocket: I say, suppose such a young fellow picked up, or beckoned by one of these female devils; how can he resist the temptation? Nature prompts, beauty fires, their dress and their tongue allure; and the present conversation of the world has weakened the restraints both of modesty and religion. He yields,—and this commences an acquaintance, which leads him into a greater expence than he can support. This leads him to our private gaming tables, where ten to one he contracts an intimacy with some gentleman of the road, who initiates him in all the other mysteries of wickedness.

By this means he is for some time enabled to supply the extravagance, and preserve the affections of his mistress; for from experience I know, that the character of a highwayman is no exceptionable one, at any of our publick stews, because in the raking days of my youth, it was the character I generally assumed, as it not only secured me from insults, but recommended me to the good graces of my doxy. Once, indeed, I run some risk of being sent to Newgate; for one of the ladies, thinking to entitle herself to a share of the reward, slipt out, fetched a constable with his posse, and had me taken up; but being carried before a justice I was well known to, I had my lady committed to Bridewell, and

gave the constable a guinea for his diligence and trouble.

I am for this reason so far from being surprised at the increasing number of our highwaymen and street-robbers, that I wonder they are not more numerous; **A** for unless we can remove this which I take to be the chief cause, no severity in punishment, no reward for the discovery, can prevent their increase. I am not so weak as to think it possible to prevent prostitution entirely; but as a worthy prelate said in the famous debate upon the bill for licensing gin-shops, *Vice should as much as possible be confined to holes and corners**. By an old law in Scotland it was enacted, that common women be put at the outmost end of towns; and by a law of Richard II. it was enacted, *that no brothel houses should be kept in Southwark, but in the common places therefore appointed*; yet now that they are by law absolutely prohibited, they are openly kept by connivance in our most publick streets; which makes their consequences much more pernicious: When prostitutes can be found only in by-corners and unfrequented places, men must go to them with a pre-meditated and deliberate resolution, which none but the thoroughly abandoned will ever do: But when they crowd our streets at night, and appear publickly in them every hour of the day; a young fellow cannot go about his master's business without being led into temptation, and is often involved in ruin before he has time to reflect.

This cause must therefore be removed, before any good effect can be expected; but how must it be removed? The sending of wicked women (as they are called in the Marshalsea prison) to Bridewell **F** for a month or two, only renders them more abandoned and more vicious: Their character is then lost to mankind, and they think of nothing but making reprisals.

For my part, I think there are none of the human species deserve more compassion than our common prostitutes: I believe very few of them would remain in that way, if it were possible for them to get out of it; and my reason for saying so is, that in all my youthful rambles, I never met with one whom I could not make dissolve into a flood of tears, by a lively representation of her lost condition. Some of the most hardened have swore at me, called me parson, and with an execration desired, I would preach no more such stuff to them; but they were always at last overcome, and being ashamed

named of their compunction, have abruptly left the room.

Such unfortunate creatures deserve the more compassion, when we consider how many of them have been led, or rather forced into that way of life. A beautiful girl in the bloom of youth, and of a healthful, vigorous constitution, happens to be caught in the critical minute, by a sedulous watchful lover, experienced in all the wiles of gallantry, and instructed by Ovid's *Art of Love*: Another innocent believing girl gives credit to the vows of constancy, and perhaps promises of marriage, made by a man who had before engaged her affections: A discovery is made, she is turned out of doors by her parents, abandoned by her relations, and in a month or two left, perhaps, in a bawdy-house, destitute of every thing but her beauty, by her villainous, cruel, barbarous betrayer.—A servant maid, of more beauty than ordinary, happens to be out of place, and to continue so till she has spent her money, pawned her cloaths, and is reduced to the greatest penury: Pinched by want on one side, and solicited on the other by some mercenary, deceitful procress for a rich lord, or richer Jew, she at last yields up her innocence, neglects her former acquaintance, in a year or two is deserted by her first keeper, and then for want of a character finds it impossible to return to her primitive business.

In all such cases, what must be the consequence? ——Absolute prostitution. ——Therefore I have often wondered, that the publick has not provided some method, by which these unfortunate objects may earn a subsistence, and retrieve their characters, in some degree. In popish countries they have many convents for what they call *les filles debauchées*; and I am surprised, that in this age and country, so fruitful of hospitals, some one has not thought of an hospital for unfortunate women. There are numbers of rich men who ought to contribute to its support: I believe, many charitable ladies would; and I am sure, it would very much diminish the number of our prostitutes, and consequently the frequency of robberies, and other such crimes.

If you publish this, you may hear again from me upon the same subject; but whether you do or no, I shall still remain,

SIR, Your constant reader,
OCT. 8, 1750. and humble servant,
AN OLD RAKE.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE time of war, when people are obliged to contribute largely for its support, and consequently cannot spare so much for superfluities, seems the fittest to suppress luxury; for experience shews, that peace always promotes it: And indeed, if men will be luxurious, when in distress and under the pressures of war, there can be little hopes of their leaving it off in times of peace, and when their circumstances are more affluent. It must, however, be confessed, that such a reformation will be an arduous task; for nothing is more difficult than to conquer vicious habit; but difficult as it is, it may be done; and it must be attempted, nay effected, or this kingdom will come to confusion: For luxury, by its constant, and natural consequences, leads a state to destruction; it not only emasculates the minds, and debilitates the bodies of the people, but deprives them of their industry, which is the strength of every state; for no people were ever at once luxurious and industrious.

To what a degree, this pestilent temper hath spread itself through the nation, is but too visible: Every village must now have a publick assembly; every handcraftsman must have his horse and country-house, and every tradesman's wife, her routs. Singing, dancing, fiddling, gaming, are now no longer amusements, but the serious busines, the important duties of the day. Matches at cards are now made for every day, for a month or two to come, Sunday not excepted; and miss, before she arrives at her teens, or has the least knowledge of her needle, must have a whist-master, and be instructed in Hoyle's most necessary and important rules. In every place, do you find any thing going forward, but gaming? Are not the card-tables encompassed morning, noon, and night? Did I say morning? In that I own myself mistaken, and ask their pardon; for the Sun's rising is the time of their going to bed. Do not health, virtue, peace of mind, and all the duties of life now concede to cards, and give way to gaming? To rattle and slur the spotted ivory; to shuffle and cut the painted paper, are not estates mortgaged, husband and wife separated, children neglected, and churches forsaken? In truth, gaming is, in both sexes, now arrived to such a pitch, and become so general, that we may, with great propriety, be called a nation of game-

gamesters. Is not every dispute, or difference in opinion, now decided by a bett? Is there any thing too little, or too great; too serious, or too ridiculous, for a wager? If a man be taken ill, a wager is directly laid, whether he will recover or not; if he be old, how long he will live; God preserve his majesty's life! for I am apprehensive, there are many bets depending on it: If an expedition against the enemy be on foot, a wager is immediately laid, where and against what place, it is destined; another, whether it will succeed or not, and a third, by what time such place will be taken: Then, wagers are laid, whether a lady can ride a thousand miles in a thousand hours, or whether geese or turkies can travel fastest. In short, the nation is game-mad; and something must be done to bring them to their senses.

To overcome this raging, this destructive fashion of gaming, which a corrupt administration introduced to engage the people's attention, and prevent them from minding their misconduct, and discerning their bad designs, what must be done? To offer advice, when men will not hearken to their interests, would be blowing against the wind: But if no gamester was, by law, capable of holding any place of profit under the government, as really I think he ought not, it might perhaps have some effect.

The Romans had a law, by which their patricians, when they had squandered away their estates and fortunes, forfeited their rank and order; and I could almost wish we had such a law in this land: But, indeed, when men are so insane, as not to take warning by the destruction of others, nor grow wiser even from their own distresses, but chuse rather to be ruined than not follow the fashion, what can laws avail? Besides, hath not the disease got so deep, and infected all ranks so far, as to admit a doubt, who should make them? What then can be done? I protest I know not what to propose, the distemper is too deeply rooted for any remedy that I can think of; it is a malady that calls for the skill of the most able state-physician; it is a labour fit only for a Hercules: He that hath already done wonders for his country, may, probably, find out some cure for this almost universal insanity of it.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
BRITANNICUS.

A Description of the CIRCLE of FRANCONIA, with a beautiful MAP of that Circle, finely coloured.

THE circle of Franconia is bounded by Upper Saxony and the territories of Hesse, on the north; the circles of Swabia and Bavaria, on the south; by Bohemia on the east; and by the palatinate and electorate of Mentz, on the west, and is about 130 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The face of the country exhibits a great variety of hills, vallies, forest and champain, producing corn and wine; but in no great plenty; and about Nurenburgh the soil is barren. Franconia comprehends the bishoprics of Wurtsburgh, Bamberg, and Aichstat; the dutchy of Coberg; the marquises of Cullenbach and Onspach; the territories of the master of the Teutonick order; the districts of Schartzenburgh, Hennerburg, Wertheim and Hollach, and several imperial cities. Of some of these in particular;

Wurtsburgh is situated on both sides the Mayne, 60 miles east of Franckfort, and is the capital of that bishoprick and of all Franconia. The bishop's territories are upwards of 200 miles in circumference, being the richest soil in the circle, and he has above 400 towns and villages in his dominions. In the Map they are coloured red.

The bishoprick of Bamberg is 60 miles long and 40 broad, the capital city Bamberg. It is coloured blue.

The bishoprick of Aichstat is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad; chief town Aichstat. Coloured yellow. These three bishops are princes of the empire and members of the diet.

Cullenbach marquise is about 34 miles long, and 30 broad; and is also coloured yellow.

Onspach marquise is about 50 miles long and 20 broad; the present marquis is nephew to the late queen Caroline. It is coloured green.

The county of Hollach is about 25 miles long and 15 broad. Coloured red.

Wertheim is a county, also, 26 miles long and 32 broad. Coloured brown.

The dutchy of Coberg is situate 17 miles north of Bamberg.

The territory of Nurenberg is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Coloured red in the Map. The city of Nurenberg is situate on a fine plain, and is about seven miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall, but of no strength; it is a very populous city, has the best inland trade in Germany, and is famous for clock work and toys, commonly called Dutch toys. It is an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates; the legislative authority vested in 400 of the principal inhabitants. The imperial regalia are kept in this city.

In this circle are, also, the imperial cities of Altdorf, Rotemberg, Swinturt, Weinsheim, and Weissenberg.

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The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.
Continued from p. 176.

HAVING now taken notice of the most material bills brought in during the last session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, I now come to those bills which were brought in, but had not the same good fortune, of which sort the most remarkable was, that relating to admiral Byng. I have already taken notice of the board of Admiralty's having acquainted the house with this unfortunate gentleman's being in custody *. And I shall now add, that, on February 17, Mr Hunter, from the board of Admiralty, acquainted the house, that for the trial of the said admiral a court-martial had been held, and had sentenced him to be shot to death ; and that his majesty having signified his pleasure, that the said sentence should be carried into execution, a warrant was signed to put him to death, on Monday the 28th of that month. This was all that happened on that day, relating to this gentleman ; but, on the 26th, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to that house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, viz.

G E O R G E R.

" His majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next ; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the house of commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the house, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper ; his majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of

May, 1758.

the members of the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

His majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned. G. R."

As soon as this message was read, a motion was made, that so much of an act made in the 22d of his present majesty, intitled, *An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea*, as related to the oath of secrecy, directed to be taken by a court-martial, might be read, which was read accordingly, and the words of the oath, directed by that clause, to be taken by every member of a court-martial before they proceed to trial, so far as relates to secrecy, are as follow : And I do further swear, that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court-martial, unless thereunto required by act of parliament.

This clause, and oath thereby enjoined, being thus read, it was upon motion ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill to release from the obligation of the oath of secrecy the members of the said court-martial, pursuant to the exception contained in the said oath ; and that Mr. Potter and Sir Francis Dashwood should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was then immediately read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be engrossed ; and, on Monday the 28th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords.

But before I follow this bill into that house, I must observe, that the aforesaid message was objected to, and those who advised it very much blamed, by several members of the house, and indeed it could not be justified, because it is a rule, and a very necessary maxim in our constitution, that the king is to take no notice of any thing that passes in either house of parliament, but what is laid before him by express order of the house. By this wise maxim a freedom of debate is secured,

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* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 372.

cured, and the crown is guarded against any misrepresentation, or false information, of what passes in parliament ; and the message was certainly inconsistent with this rule ; for tho' it was true, that one of the members of the house, who had been a member of the court-martial for the trial of Mr. Byng, had applied to the house, as mentioned in the said message, yet as the house had thereupon come to no resolution, nor had ordered any address to the crown in consequence of that application, it was irregular to take notice of it in any message from his majesty ; nor was it at all necessary, because his majesty's message might, and ought to have been founded solely upon the unanimous representation of the court-martial to the board of Admiralty, and the proceedings had thereupon, which, together with the message, ought to have been laid before both houses of parliament ; for, tho' the sentence was legal, as was rightly determined by the judges, yet from the separate examination of the members of the court-martial, after being freed from their oath of secrecy, the sentence might have appeared to be extremely severe ; and it is in such cases only that there can be any room for mercy ; because when a sentence appears to be unjust or illegal, it is justice, not mercy, that is to take place.

It was therefore imprudent in Mr. Byng's friends to advise the conceiving of the above message in such terms ; but as this proceeded from inattention, and not from any design to incroach upon any part of our constitution, the house did not think it necessary to take any express notice of the irregularity of the message, or to pass any censure upon it. However, in the other house, it produced an effect, probably very unlucky for Mr. Byng ; for the bill appearing to their lordships not to have such a foundation as could be satisfactory to that house, they resolved to have all the members of the court-martial examined at their bar, for which purpose they sent a message to the house of commons on March 2, to desire that house to give leave, that such of the members of the court-martial as were members of their house, might attend their lordships house on that day, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the said bill ; and the house of commons having accordingly granted leave, as desired, and the other members of the court-martial having been ordered to attend, they all attended accordingly upon the second reading of the bill.

This excited a very general curiosity without doors, because it was expected by many, that the members of the court-martial would have unanimously desired to be excused answering any questions, until after the bill, then before the house, was passed into a law ; which expectation was founded upon its being imagined, that they could not freely and fully answer any questions relating to the trial, or to the bill then depending, before having their oath of secrecy dispensed with by act of parliament. But as they did not insist upon any such excuse, nor give their lordships any satisfactory reason for shewing, that the man they had condemned was a proper object of mercy, their lordships were of opinion, that there was no occasion for passing any such bill, and therefore it was almost unanimously rejected ; which probably it would not C have been, at least not so unanimously, if the message, and consequently the bill, had been founded solely, as I have said, upon the unanimous representation of the court-martial ; for our sovereigns have very rarely, if ever, refused mercy to a condemned criminal recommended thereto by his judge and jury ; but there was an unlucky circumstance attended this unfortunate gentleman's case ; for had he been pardoned, the enemies of the government would have said, and the populace, then highly enraged at the loss of Minorca, would have believed, that he had private orders not to do any thing effectual for the relief of that island : Even his death has, with some people, only freed him from the reproach of being in the infamous secret. The only other unfortunate bill brought in last session, which I shall take any particular notice of, was introduced as follows : On Friday, March 18, the house was moved by Mr. Grenville, that so much of an act made in the first year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty of 500,000l. towards discharging Wages due to Seamen, and for the constant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages for the future, &c.* as relates to the payment of seamen's wages, might be read ; and the same being read accordingly, he then moved, that an act made in the first year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, *An Act for encouraging Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, might be read* ; which being likewise accordingly read, he then moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in his majesty's navy, and for establishing a regular method

method for the punctual, speedy, and certain payment of their wages, and for preventing frauds and impositions attending the same ; which motion was agreed to, and leave accordingly ordered *nem. con.* and that he, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, should prepare and bring in the same.

On March 21, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the bailiffs and burgesses of the ancient borough of Scarborough, Yorkshire, in common-council assembled, in behalf of themselves, and other the inhabitants of the said borough, and also in behalf of the other seaports and maritime towns of this kingdom, complaining of the distressed circumstances of many of the families of seamen belonging to that borough (and who had been some time in his majesty's sea service) by their not having as yet received any part of their pay ; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, that if the mariners in the royal navy should receive a convenient part of their pay at reasonable instalments, the same would be of great relief to their families, and very much conduce to the encouragement of other mariners to enter into such service ; and therefore praying, that the grievances aforesaid might be redressed, and for such purpose, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more speedy and regular payment of the wages of mariners in his majesty's service, and that the petitioners, and those others, on whose behalf they likewise petitioned, might have such further, or other relief in the premisses, as to the house should seem meet.

At the same time there was a petition of the same purport presented from the town of Whitby ; both which were ordered to lie upon the table, and there were afterwards, before the bill was brought in, several other petitions presented to the same effect, all which were ordered to lie upon the table.

At last, upon April 21, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Grenville, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 26th, it was read a second time, and committed. May 5, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the bill, went thro' the same with several amendments, and ordered it to be reported the next morning, when several more amendments were made, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed. And, on the 11th, the bill was read a third time, when a clause was added, by

way of Ryder, a new amendment made, and the bill passed, and sent to the lords.

As no new law ever was, or, indeed, ever can be formed and drawn up in such terms, as to render it impossible to raise any objections to it, there were objections made in the house of lords to several clauses in the bill ; and upon the whole it was said, that it would often be impossible, from the nature of things, to carry the law into execution ; because, in time of war, accidents frequently happen, which render it absolutely necessary for our preservation, or for putting a speedy end to the war, by distressing the enemy, to be at a greater expence upon our navy than was foreseen, and previously provided for by parliament, and, in every such case, it would be impossible to make such a punctual and speedy payment of the wages due to seamen, as was provided for by the bill. This general objection, as well as the particular criticisms that were made upon several clauses of the bill, might, perhaps, have been easily and satisfactorily answered, but as the session of parliament was probably drawing near to an end, their lordships thought, that they could not have time to consider the bill so maturely as the importance of it required ; and as no great inconvenience could happen from putting it off to another session, in which time, as upon the first reading they had ordered the bill to be printed, every lord would have time to consider it maturely, and to consult the gentlemen of our navy upon the subject, therefore they resolved to drop the bill for that session ; and as a bill of the same nature will probably, in the next session, be brought in, and passed into a law, I shall at present give no account of its contents.

I must now, however, observe, that it is surprising how the gentlemen who have formerly been chiefly concerned in our administration, should ever have, by their conduct, made such a bill or law necessary ; for the wages due to our brave seamen, should always, in charity as well as justice, have been the first to be regularly and punctually paid ; and our ministers must always have been egregiously negligent, if there was not a parliamentary fund sufficient for that purpose previously provided. The truth is, I believe, that such a case never happened, because there are several articles of navy expence that are in a gross sum provided for by parliament, besides that of the wages to grow due to seamen, particularly those articles which come under the head of victual-

ing; therefore, when any accident happens, which renders a greater expence necessary, upon the heads of seamen's wages and victualling, than has been foreseen and provided for by parliament, the deficiency always ought to be thrown entirely upon the head of victualling, and not upon the head of seamen's wages, because navy bills bear an interest from the day they are due, but seamen's tickets never bear any interest, tho' not paid, perhaps for years after they are due; and because the first proprietors of navy bills, that is to say, the contractors with our navy board, are generally rich men, who can lie out of their money, or can raise money by sale, or mortgage of their navy bills, at a small loss, whereas our seamen are mostly poor men, who cannot lie out of their money, nor sell their tickets, but at a monstrous discount, so that to prevent their wives and families from starving, they are often forced to sell their tickets at 30 or 40, sometimes 60 or 70l. discount.

For these reasons, I say, when a deficiency in the parliamentary grants does happen, that deficiency ought to be wholly thrown upon the head of victualling: It is cruel, as well as unjust, to throw any part of it upon the head of seamen's wages; and, I believe, no case ever happened, when there was not money enough granted by parliament in the preceding session, for the regular, punctual, and full payment of all seamen's wages growing due in the subsequent year. But the practice has generally been very different: From most of the navy debt accounts laid before parliament, I believe, it will appear, that the debt due upon the head of seamen's wages has almost always greatly exceeded that due upon the head of victualling: I shall mention only the accounts of the years 1748, and 1751, because the reader may see them in your Magazine *. From the former it will appear, that, on Dec. 31, 1747, there was due on the head of seamen's wages, 2,820,271l. and on the head of victualling, but 744,535l. and from the latter it will appear, that tho' in the session 1747-8, and the session 1748-9, no less than 5,000,000l. had been granted for paying off the debt of the navy, yet, on Dec. 31, 1751, there was 704,098l. due on the head of seamen's wages, and but 346,752l. on the head of victualling.

Thus it appears, that our poor seamen have always been left greatly in arrear, and, indeed, every head of expence upon

our navy has generally been allowed to run very considerably in arrear, for both which some reasons (none of them very good) are in a manner avowed; and others (all very bad) suggested, that dare not be avowed. For our running yearly A in debt upon the head of the navy, it is coarsely said, that ministers must now and then provide a lame leg to beg with: They know that the less they ask for our navy, the more easily they shall obtain what they ask for other services; and as the parliament is always ready to provide B for a navy debt, our ministers seldom, if ever, ask for so much for our navy, as they even foresee may probably be wanted, by which means a new debt, or an addition to the navy debt, is almost annually incurred. Then for allowing seamen's wages to run in arrear, they pretend C publick economy, because as navy bills bear an interest, and seamen's tickets do not, by paying off the former preferably to the latter, they save to the publick the payment of the interest that would afterwards have become due, if those bills had not been paid. This may be called economy; but it is a most oppressive economy, because it is laying our poor seamen under a necessity to pay perhaps above 50l. per cent. interest, for what could not cost the publick above 5l. per cent. interest. Therefore it is an economy this generous nation will never D fire, nor ever thank any minister for practising, upon a national account.

These, I say, are the reasons which are, in some measure, openly avowed, and as these reasons are far from being good, people are apt to suggest such reasons as no man will dare to avow. With respect to the navy debt in general, it is observed, that even navy bills, as well as all other navy securities, come to a very great discount, when great numbers of them come to the market, which is always the case when the navy debt is very much in arrear, and as ministers know F that the parliament will readily agree to provide for paying off the navy debt, or a part of it, as soon as they desire it, and as none but they can previously know when they are to desire it, therefore they increase the navy debt yearly, until all navy securities come to sell at a considerable discount, then they privately resolve to apply to the next session of parliament to have the navy debt provided for, and as soon as they have so resolved, they send out some under agent to purchase the navy securities by degrees, at the then market discount, by which they are sure G H of

* See Lond. Mag. for 1748, p. 252, and ditto for 1751, p. 216.

of making a considerable advantage. And with regard to seamen's tickets it is suggested, that they are left for years unpaid, on purpose that the pursers of our men of war, and other rich men who are the friends of the ministers for the time being, may have an opportunity to purchase them at a monstrous discount from our poor necessitous seamen.

Thus it appears, that ministers and their friends may make many and great advantages by running the nation deeply in debt to the navy; and the people, who are always jealous of those in power, are apt to suggest such ugly reasons, when they can form no idea of any one that is good, which, in this case, no man is able to do; because if our ministers should, in any one year, be obliged by any accident to run into a greater expence upon the head of the navy, than was provided for by the preceding session, it is easy for them, it is even their duty, to lay an estimate of the extraordinary expence incurred before parliament, and to move for its being provided for in the very next session. Ministers are but the stewards of the people, and as no honest and faithful steward will allow his master to run in debt, without giving him due notice of it, so no minister ought to allow the people to run imperceptibly in debt: It is therefore the duty of every minister, to lay every shilling of debt contracted, before the representatives of the people, in the very next session of parliament, and it is the duty of every representative to lay it in the most plain and publick manner before his constituents. This seems plainly to be the design of our present ruling ministers, otherwise none of them could have thought of such a bill as this I have now given an account of; and I must add, that nothing could tend more to the honour of the gentlemen who are now at the head of our admiralty and navy boards, than their being the patrons and promoters of a bill, for establishing a regular method for the punctual, speedy, and certain payment of seamen's wages, and for preventing frauds and impositions attending the same.

The other bills of a publick nature, which were brought in last session, but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, were as follow, viz.

A bill for enlarging the terms and powers granted and continued by several acts of parliament, for repairing the harbour of Dover, in Kent, and for restoring the harbour of Rye, in Sussex, to its ancient goodness, which was thrown out

upon the third reading in the house of commons, April 7.

A bill to continue an act, made in the 6th year of his present majesty's reign, for the better regulating of lastage and ballastage in the river Thames, which was read a first time, April 26, and afterwards dropped.

A bill to restrain and limit the vending and disposing of poisons, which was passed by the commons, May 23, and sent to the lords, where it was dropped. If it had included all sorts of distilled liquors, as well as other poisons, it would have been a most useful bill for the morals, as well as health of the people.

And, a bill for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses in cities and towns corporate within England, which was read a first time, May 13, and afterwards dropped. If it had restrained the licensing of alehouses, and limited them to a certain number in each parish, it would, like the former, have been a most useful bill for the morals, as well as health of the people. But as both would have tended to diminish the publick revenue, no such bills can ever be expected to pass, whilst it is raised by taxes upon vulgar luxury.

I now come to those affairs, wherein some bill was, or seemed to be intended, but no bill was actually brought in, and the first of this kind was that relating to corn. I have already shewn how ready our parliament was to give all possible relief to the poor in this respect *, and have given an account of the bills passed into laws for this purpose †. But as the gentlemen of the house of commons were resolved to prevent, if possible, any such distress for the future, as before-mentioned, a committee was, on December 16, appointed, to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the high price of corn and bread for the future; and to report the same to the house with all convenient speed. For which purpose they were empowered to send for persons, papers, and records; and it was ordered, that all who came to the committee should have voices. On December 21, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Newcastle under

H Line, in Staffordshire, representing the miseries and hardships to which the poorer sort were reduced, by the then present high price of provisions; and alledging, that the then present dearness of corn was not (as the petitioners apprehended) occasioned by a real scarcity of that article in their

* See *Lond. Mag.* for last year, p. 372.

† See *ditto*, p. 533.

their neighbourhood or county, but by an artificial scarcity, created by the millers and badgers, to whom it had, for some time past, been almost a general practice, in the said county, for the farmers to sell their corn, at their own houses, instead of bringing it to market; that the millers ground theirs into flour, which they sold out wholesale, mixing it with pernicious ingredients of a lower value; that the badgers brought their corn to market, but by confederating amongst themselves to expose to sale but small quantities at a time, by buying up what little the farmers yet brought to market, before those that wanted it for their own use could supply themselves, and by many other contrivances, had brought it up to the exorbitant price it then bore, which the poor were obliged to pay, as they could not possibly be supplied from any other persons; that if these practices were suffered to continue, the petitioners believed, that all kinds of grain would soon be at a much higher price than they were at even at that time; and further representing, that when farmers brought their corn, and other produce of their farms, to market, and there sold them to the consumer, all such commodities were at a reasonable price; and that it was undoubtedly the interest of a trading nation, to take care that the useful and industrious manufacturer might be furnished with a subsistence for himself and his family upon moderate terms, by which means the price of labour would be kept down; and the petitioners would be able to undersell their rivals at foreign markets; and therefore hoping, that the house would take the premisses into their most serious consideration, and provide such remedy as should be thought most proper.

This petition was referred to the said committee, as were many others upon the same subject, some of which represented the same grievances complained of in this petition; and besides the grievances which gave occasion for bringing in and passing the bills I have already mentioned, some represented against the mobs and riots which frightened people from bringing their corn to market; and against grain and flour not being sold by any certain and uniform weight or measure throughout the kingdom; and against buying or selling corn any where but in open market, and not by sample; and against dressing or boulting mills. But in some of the petitions it was allowed, that the high price, in part, proceeded from the old stock of grain being, in a great measure,

exhausted, and from the badness of the then last year's crop, as a great deal of it proved light in the ear. In short, the opinions of the people without doors were so various, that it required the most serious and mature deliberation to determine

A what was most proper to be done for the future, with regard to which the reports from the committee were as follow, viz.

B January 28, The lord mayor of London reported the following resolutions of the committee, 1. That in order to prevent abuses and frauds in buying and selling corn and grain, and to reduce it to one standard, all persons be obliged to buy and sell all sorts of corn, grain, meal, and flour, by weight only. 2. That the bounty given for the exportation of corn and grain, should be ascertained by the weight of such corn and grain; and,

C 3. That the assize of bread be fixed agreeable to the price and weight of the corn and grain, of which such bread shall be made. These resolutions were then only read at the table; and it was ordered, that the said report should be taken into further consideration on the

D third of March then next.

February 2, The lord mayor of London reported the following resolution of the committee, viz. That the provisions made in relation to engrossing of corn, by an act of parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Edward the

E Sixth, intitled, *An Act against Regrators, Forrestallers, and Engroffers*; and by another act passed in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, intitled, *An Act touching Badgers of Corn, and Drovers of Cattle to be licensed*; and by another act passed in the

F 15th of Charles the Second, intitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Trade*, have been found inconvenient, and have rendered the supplying one part of this kingdom with corn, from another part thereof, very difficult; which resolution was agreed to by the house, and thereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, to explain and

G amend the laws against regrators, forstallers, and ingrossers of corn; and the lord mayor, and Mr. recorder of London, Mr. Rose Fuller, the lord register of Scotland, and Mr. William Noel, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, to whom Sir John Philipps was afterwards ordered to be added.

March 9, The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the said report made Jan. 28, but came to no resolution. And Jan. 11, upon a motion made by Sir John Philipps, an instruction was ordered

to the aforesaid corn committee, to inquire into the abuses of millers, mealmen, and bakers, with regard to bread, and to consider of proper methods to prevent the said abuses, and for better settling the size of bread.

This is all that was done in this important affair during last session; for so many difficulties were found in every regulation proposed, that it was at last resolved to suspend doing any thing until the next session; and even then it is to be feared, that nothing very effectual can be done; for when men have lost all shame, and have no regard to character, provided they can by any means get money without running the risk of the gallows or the pillory, which is the case with too many in this nation at present, it is hardly possible to prevent the poor from being oppressed and skinned by the rich, without arming our governors with such an arbitrary power as is inconsistent with a free government.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE exclusive privileges of cities and corporations, and the restraining laws that confine the labouring manufacturer, mechanick, &c. to the parish they belong to, have a tendency, as I humbly conceive, to cramp industry, and oblige the lower class of people to live upon parish allowance, when otherwise they might provide for themselves and families in a comfortable manner. As the case stands at present, should a spirit of industry prompt them to remove from their corporation, parish, or settlement, and to try to get their bread in any other part of the kingdom, they are liable to be so far treated like a criminal, as to be sent to the house of correction, and passed at a great expence to the place they came from. This is a piece of cruelty which the most barbarous nations are strangers to, and is utterly irreconcileable with that spirit of humanity and charity which our country justly boasts of: It is also very bad policy in a state, whose wealth and grandeur is supported by commerce. I cannot comprehend how trade can flourish, unless it be open and free, and every member of the commonwealth have liberty to settle where most for their interest.

As to exclusive charters for trading companies, it may be allowed that some of them are necessary evils, which is the best that can be said in favour of them. The East-India company, for example,

might very well be indulged with the exclusive privilege of trading to the countries where they have so long been settled; but, in my humble opinion, it is too much to suffer them to monopolize all traffick beyond the line. The Hudson's

Bay company, I likewise apprehend, might also be rendered more beneficial to the nation: A few get large fortunes at present by that trade: Freighting three or four ships in a year answers their purpose well enough; but how much more the nation might get by laying that trade open, or, at least, putting the managers of it under some better regulations, will, I hope, be enquired into by the higher powers.—But to return to my subject.

The present method, for every parish to maintain its own poor, is, in a great measure, the cause of the many difficulties and hardships they labour under. The laws made for their relief are consulted by parish officers, only to know how to get rid of them, not give them bread. To understand settlements, certificates, removals, put out apprentices, and jockey or over-reach a neighbouring parish, are all deemed necessary qualifications, and procure so much work for lawyers, that the money spent upon them is sufficient to maintain a great part of their poor: So that the laws relating to the poor, instead of being calculated for their relief, seem rather to be framed for the extinguishing of charity; tho' that cannot be supposed to have been the intention of the makers of them: It was only an oversight in them, which, I hope, the present generation will remedy.

As the number of inhabitants is the strength of a kingdom, and its wealth is in proportion to the quantity of labour, how much then is it the interest of the state to cherish the numerous offspring of the poor (who may be deemed the seeds of our wealth) and protect and relieve the distressed, lest they perish thro' want? For if we suffer them to perish, who will fill our ships with manufactures, or consume the produce of our lands? If they sink, the nation must soon become contemptible. And especially in time of war it is more incumbent on us to be extremely careful of the offspring of the poor; while so many thousands are cut off yearly by sickness or the sword, in the land and sea service, we should redouble our vigilance, to prevent a farther decrease of the people by misery and indigence, to which many women and children are reduced, by the absence or loss of the fathers and husbands in the wars. And we ought to consider

consider besides, that when the war is over, tho' we have totally ruined the commerce of France, and, in consequence, may expect to have a very flourishing trade; yet, if we should not then have hands enough to improve all the advantages that may fall in our way, the deficiency must be made good by a supply of foreigners flocking over to us; or else we must let slip those advantages, and they will be transferred to other nations.—But to return again to our point.

It is very oppressive to particulars, that parishes should be restrained to the maintaining their own poor, and none else. Some pay from four to six shillings in the pound, while others do not pay above a groat; and in the latter the poor are not better maintained by their numerous and wealthy inhabitants, than they are in the former; the allowance is the same. But as the whole country has an interest in the support of the poor, I think the burthen ought to be equally laid; every christian nation should be considered but as one great parish, and a general fund, for the relief of the helpless and indigent, ought to be established in it, instead of providing for them in that mongrel-like manner which has too long prevailed.

It is greatly for the landed interest, that the poor should consume the produce of the earth, whether they can provide for themselves or not. The price at market is more or less, according to the demand. Starve but a tenth part of the people, the market must be immediately glutted, and consequently the price sink in proportion.

It is no difficult matter to point out a remedy for this great national evil, so as that the poor may be no great burthen to any body, and, in such a manner, that no individual may want the necessaries of life. In this plan the lion and the wolf will protect the young lamb. *If ye know these things, happy are ye, if ye do them; that our light may shine forth like the sun at noon day.*

Some politician arithmeticians, if I remember right, have calculated that, in a well regulated commonwealth, the number that stands in need of being supported by charitable contributions, does not exceed the fortieth part of the people; when it does, it must be owing to mismanagement in the rulers of the state, or to some publick calamities, which no human wisdom can foresee or prevent. Now supposing the number of people in England to be five millions, the fortieth part is 125,000, who, I suppose, might be very comfortably maintained for a million ster-

ling. The legislature may easily know how much money is annually raised, in the parishes throughout England, for the poor, and how many are maintained by each parish; and from this knowledge, a scheme may be formed, in time, for their easier and better support.

I am, &c.

RUSTICUS.

As we gave Mr. Yelverton's successful Method of Husbandry, in our last, p. 165, it may not be unacceptable, to those Readers who are Encouragers of Agriculture, if we subjoin, from Mr. Maxwell's Practical Husbandman, the following curious Letter.

A Letter from (the late) Mr. Lockhart, of Carnwath, to Mr. Hope, of Rankeilor.

S I R,

IN compliance with your desire, I send you an account of the method I followed last year in preparing my seed-wheat. I got it from a gentleman at Brussels, who had it from one in Normandy; that kept a great part of his estate in his own management, and was reckoned an artist in agriculture. He recommended this method as what he constantly followed, and as attended with success in all sorts of grain. I made the experiment last year; and, whether from this, or what other cause, I shall not say, but so it was, that I never had such wheat in this place: Mr. Brigs said, he thought it better than yours, tho', sure I am, the soil is not near so good, nor was it so well prepared. The inclosure had been six or seven years in grass, had carried first a crop of oats, next of peas, and, without any fallowing, or dung, this crop of wheat. So far by way of introduction; next comes the receipt.

“Take as much water as will fully cover the quantity of grain you intend to use; add thereto a reasonable quantity of a mixture of horse, cow, and such other dung, as you can conveniently get, so as not to make the water too thick; add likewise, for every boll you are to steep, about a peck, or sixteenth part of such sort of grain. Boil all these till the grain is reduced to a musk; and keep the kettle or caldron covered. Next drain off the water; and, while it is lukewarm, infuse your grain for three days, as my author directed me; but I kept mine in the liquor only half that time, otherwise, I am sure, it would have bursted, for it swelled prodigiously. Wherefore, I imagine, that when it is steeped three days, it must

of a crop reaped a year before; whereas mine was not cut down six weeks, and could not so well bear a long infusion.

I had almost forgot the principal ingredient, viz. a pound of nitre, or saltpetre, to each boll you infuse, which must be dissolved in the water when it is past boiling. Mind to keep the vessel covered whilst it is steeping, with something to keep in the steam. When it has been steeped so long as you intend, drain off the water, spread the grain on a floor, and then mix with it about a firlot of sea sand (if you are so situate as it can be come at) to each boll of seed: And lastly, with lime to dry it, as is usually done in other cases."

My author philosophised thus: He said it was to be demonstrated, that the nitre had such an inherent attractive quality, that the salts in the composition, and the nitre itself, being infused into the seed, did attract thereto the nitrous particles mixed in the mould and the circumambient air, which caused the seed to sprout much sooner, and more vigorously than otherwise; and that it was attended with many other benefits, which I have partly forgot, and besides were too tedious to repeat. I did, indeed, observe last year, that, in five or six weeks time, my wheat appeared of a fresher colour, and further advanced, than what was sown in the neighbourhood about the same time: But I was inclined to impute this to mine being in a warm inclosure, and the other in the open fields. However, I will be more exact this year: For a tenant of mine sowed on the same day I did; and I design to compare two or three times a week, and make what observations occur to me in their progress. I design to try this way with barley; and, that I may form a judgment with more certainty, I will sow the ridges alternately with seed steeped and not steeped: If you think it worth your while, I wish you would do the like, and then we will compare notes. I was likewise told, that this liquor poured upon strawberry-beds, or any other vegetable, in the spring, when the juices begin to rise, has great effects.

Seven or eight months ago, I saw a book of husbandry (a translation from the French) in which was this infusion, with some small variation of no moment: But I have forgot where I saw the book, or what was the title of it. I am, &c.

Mr. MAXWELL's REMARKS.

The above is a most promising receipt: For, besides the observations in this very May, 1758.

intelligent gentleman's letter, it seems reasonable to think, that nothing can be more natural for impregnating grain than the strength and essence of itself. But since nitre is added, it is best to be cautious; for it has been found, by experience, that salts, tho' they have the virtues mentioned, kill or destroy the vegetative powers, when the application is immoderate, either with respect to the quantity, or the time the grain is steeped; so that there has often been a necessity to sow over again with the same, or some other grain. To make the better judgment concerning this so critical an affair, the nature and condition of different grains are carefully to be considered; but, by a course of observations and experience, the most certain knowledge and direction are to be obtained: Meantime, it is best to observe the maxim, *Avoid extremes.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your last (p. 135.) and a former Magazine, a certain gentleman censures the inclosing of open arable fields, as a thing of the worst tendency with regard to the publick; and as I am assured the gentleman is mistaken, and would mislead others, I ask the favour of you to give the following thoughts a place in your next, in order to set the affair in a just light. I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

April 25, 1758.

P.—

WHILST fields continue open, it is usual to sow two crops of corn, and the third year to lay them by under summer fallow, so that they produce no crop every third year. But in enclosed lands it is usual to sow the land the third year with turnips or clover, a crop of either of which is nearly as profitable to the farmer, as a crop of corn: There is one crop in three clear gain by enclosing. But this is not the only advantage; for if the land be well treated with clover and turnips, it usually produces better crops after either, than if it had lain by and been summer fallowed and manured. So that enclosed lands, under good management, are often rendered of near double the value they were when open: For in open fields there can be no unusual methods of improvement pursued, without common agreement, and this can seldom be come at, as some will disagree out of ignorance or perverseness, and so all schemes, for common improvement,

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ment, prove abortive. And if lands, by producing more corn, or feeding more cattle, are rendered of more value to the farmer, they must be of more value to the publick: For as an increased produce is every farmer's interest, it becomes of consequence the nation's interest, and tends to the introduction of plenty. But the gentleman supposes, that enclosed lands are mostly converted into pasture, and so produce less corn. This shall be admitted as true within his knowledge (tho' the reverse be the case within my knowledge in the southern counties) it must also be admitted as true, that lands enclosed can be most improved, and do produce *more of something, corn or grass*; the conclusion is therefore clear, that the enclosing of open arable fields is for the publick good, and tends to produce plenty. If farmers pasture more cattle than usual, it is because meat is dear, and this management pays them best; when meat becomes so cheap, as to render his pasturage the least profitable method, they will pasture less, and sow more of their lands with corn. The farmers, like persons of all other occupations, ever intent upon their own interest, either pasture or sow most of their land, as they find that cattle or corn pays them best; and so in promoting their own interest, promote that of the publick. And as it is beyond dispute, that enclosed lands are capable of a greater improvement, and yield a greater produce than open fields, I am clear of opinion, that the enclosure of all the open arable fields in the nation, would greatly contribute to the national advantage. The enclosing of land would employ the poor in ditching, hedging, planting, felling, &c. such lands would produce more wood, corn, grass, &c. This must produce more hoeing, thrashing, mowing, fuel, and the materials of subsistence for the poor; and the improvement of the lands would pay for it; and thus parishes, who now cannot employ, and so must maintain their poor, would be relieved, and the effects of plenty would be more diffused. In many parts of this nation there is not half employment for the poor, and especially in winter, when they most need it, and their parishes are obliged to maintain them. In many parts of this nation we have vast heaths, and unprofitable tracks of land, which are capable of great improvement; they would produce corn and wood in great plenty: The culture of these, and the manufacture of their produce, would employ, feed, and clothe our supernumerary poor, and ease the

farmer, who has, of late, been loaded beyond all example. And should so happy, so publick spirited a scheme, ever take place, and even lower the price of corn, and apparently lessen the value of our other lands; yet the relief they would A find from the burden of the poor would be such, that the farmer might well give his old rent for his lands.

*A short Account of the BRITISH COLO-
NIES, in the Islands of AMERICA,
commonly called the WEST-INDIES:
Continued from p. 168.*

BUT such is the domineering nature of mankind, and such an attachment have they to present profit, that neither future safety, nor publick interest, could ever prevail with our planters to take any such measures for increasing the number of their white inhabitants; and as both our plantations and colonies are supposed to be under the immediate power of the crown, our ministers have always been shy of getting any regulation for the better government of any of them established by an act of the British legislature; tho' it has been found, by long experience, and from the nature of mankind may be supposed, that no law, which is thought to be inconsistent with the private interest, or even the private passions of the rich, will ever be agreed to by an assembly of the rich in any country; for in such cases the publick interest is generally so clouded by the private, that the most piercing ray of reason can seldom, if ever, break thro'. But it is remarkable, that in this conspiracy there was not one of the native American slaves that had any concern in it, or knew any thing of it, tho' they were as ill treated by their masters as the negroes were, and tho' there were then great numbers of such in the island; for, at that time, and for many years afterwards, our planters in Barbadoes used to purchase for slaves all such American Indians as were taken by our plantations upon the continent, in their wars with their Indian neighbours; and to this custom it was owing, that the above-mentioned unfortunate Yarico was brought to Barbadoes, and there sold for a slave to the highest bidder, by that cruel wretch Mr. William Inkle, in return for her love to him, and leaving both country and friends to follow him, after having saved him from being murdered and scalped by her countrymen. But by this custom our countrymen in, or trading upon the coast of America, were often tempted to kidnap the poor Indians in time of peace, which

which sometimes provoked them to take up the hatchet against our settlements upon the continent* ; therefore the council, and assembly of Barbadoes, were at last prevailed on, about the time of the revolution, to make a law, by which it was enacted, That none should bring, sell, or dispose of any Indians to that island, upon pain of forfeiting the same ; which act put an end to this infamous traffick, at least with regard to this island.

From the first planting of this island to the year 1649, the inhabitants had lived in great concord and friendship among themselves, and without any disturbance from without, by which it was become so populous, that there were then reckoned to be about 50,000 men, women, and children in it, beside negroe and Indian slaves, who were much more numerous, and had thereby been tempted to form the conspiracy before-mentioned. Many of the planters were likewise become very rich, by their having few or no lawyers, consequently few law suits among them ; and by their having carried on a constant trade with the Dutch, during the civil wars in Britain and Ireland. But upon their hearing of the murder of king Charles the First, they split into two parties, one of which was for proclaiming king Charles the Second, and the other for submitting to the parliament, which was certainly the safest. However, the royalists being by far the majority, they carried it, and the king was solemnly proclaimed, whereupon col. Allen, and some other gentlemen, returned to London, for fear of being insulted by the opposite party.

When king Charles the Second, who was then at the Hague, heard of the bold and steady loyalty of this little island, he presently, with the approbation of the earl of Carlisle, sent over the lord Willoughby of Parham, as their governor, in the room of capt. Bell ; and his lordship, upon his arrival, called an assembly, in which a most loyal act was passed, recognizing his majesty's title, and this lord as their governor, soon after which his lordship undertook an expedition to our Leeward Islands, in every one of which he got the king proclaimed, and his majesty appointed major-general Poyntz to be governor of them.

But the republicans, who had then the government of Great-Britain in their hands, were too vigilant to allow any part of the British dominions to continue long in the possession of their enemies, therefore, in 1651, they sent out a strong squadron, with 2000 land forces on board,

under the command of Sir Geo. Ayscue, to reduce these islands, as also Virginis, where the king had likewise been proclaimed. October 16, Sir George arrived in Carlisle bay, where he found no less than 14 sail of Dutch ships, all of whom he seized and made prize of, as he soon after did of three others, for carrying on a contraband trade with the British colonies. But as he saw the people of the island regularly drawn up in arms upon the shore, and every thing prepared for opposing his landing, he did not attempt it in that place, as the bay was guarded by several well provided forts ; therefore he cruized off and on upon the coast, in expectation, perhaps, that the people would divide and fall out among themselves ; but perceiving that no such thing was like to happen, he, at last, in December, came to an anchor in Speight's bay, and, on the 17th, he detached 900 or 1000 men, under the command of the above-mentioned col. Allen, to land under the fire of the cannon from the ships. The Barbadians bravely opposed their landing for some time, but at last, after the loss of about 60 men on both sides, among whom was col. Allen, they were, by the fire from the ships, and the troops in the boats, obliged to retire, and to abandon a little fort they had upon the bay ; which Sir George Ayscue took possession of, and then landed the rest of his troops. But instead of marching directly to give battle to the enemy, which would have occasioned a deal of blood to have been spilt, he continued at the fort, and only harassed them by sending out detachments daily, which kept them in a continual alarm. This prudent conduct gave them time to cool, and to consider the mad undertaking they had so rashly engaged in : Some of the rich planters began then to see how ridiculous it was in the people of that little island, to think of standing alone against the then established government of Great-Britain and Ireland ; and consequently a great party, under the leading of col. Moidford, declared for coming to a treaty with the admiral, which he readily agreed to, and commissioners on both sides being named, he as readily granted to all of them, even not excepting the governor, a full indemnity, and absolute security as to the free enjoyment of their lives, liberties, and estates ; which generous treaty, as well as Sir George Ayscue's whole conduct, shews the wisdom, as well as humanity of the orders he had received from those who were then at the head of the common-

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* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 186.

wealth; for, by severity, a great number of lives would have been lost, every one of which would have been a loss to this country, and this thriving colony would probably have been almost totally destroyed. But Barbadoes was not the only place that experienced the clemency of the commonwealth, for Sir Geo. Ayscue soon after shewed the same prudence and generosity in the reduction of Virginia, as has been before related *.

The island of Barbadoes being thus brought under the power of the commonwealth, they appointed one Mr. Searl as governor, who continued but a short time, and was succeeded by the above-mentioned col. Modiford, during whose government the fleet sent out by Oliver Cromwell against the Spaniards, in the beginning of 1655, arrived at Barbadoes, where they were supplied with fresh water and a great deal of fresh provisions; and tho' the people were mostly of that party then called royalists, yet several hundreds of them went as voluntiers on board this fleet, and were very instrumental in the conquering and holding the island of Jamaica; which I mention in honour to the people of this nation; for tho' we are generally among ourselves divided into different parties, yet it may be said of all parties, that they are ready to join and support the opposite party in any measure that appears to be calculated for the honour and interest of their native country; and we have in our history many instances of men who have abandoned their party and joined the opposite, when they found that their own party was pursuing measures inconsistent with our constitution and the true interest of this kingdom. In this last case we had two instances in the before-mentioned lord Willoughby and major-general Poyntz, both of whom had been at first on the side of the parliament, and both had joined the king's party, when they saw the parliament pursuing such measures as must end in the total overthrow of our happy constitution; but if it be true, that a venal, selfish spirit, now generally prevails among all ranks of men in this nation, we can expect few examples of either of these two kinds for the future.

As soon as Jamaica was subdued col. Modiford removed to that island, and in his room col. Tufton was appointed governor of Barbadoes by Cromwell, in which post he continued until after the protector's death, when our government here became so changeable and uncertain, that the earl of Carlisle ventured to grant, and Henry Hawley, Esq; ventured to ac-

cept a commission for being governor of Barbadoes, without any authority or approbation from the ruling powers here at home; and as he knew that col. Tufton was not liked by the people of Barbadoes, he, by virtue of this commission, insisted upon his yielding up the government to him; which the colonel not only refused, but began to prepare for supporting himself by force of arms, as he thought he might depend upon the council and assembly, who had been continued in power almost ever since the island had been reduced by Sir George Ayscue, and were mostly his creatures; but this has left us a remarkable lesson, how little the protection, even of a parliament, is to be depended on, when it has lost the regard and affection of the people, which was the case of the then council and assembly of Barbadoes. The people almost unanimously declared in favour of Mr. Hawley, and when the venal members of col. Tufton's council and assembly found this, they, to a man, deserted their governor, and left him to the resentment of the people whom he had disengaged by continuing them so long in power; whereupon he was seized, tried, and condemned by a court-martial, and soon after executed in pursuance of their sentence.

Upon this a new council was appointed, and a new assembly chosen; and as the people had thus got the power into their own hands, they resolved, that no man should, for the future, continue their representative in the assembly much longer than they had a mind he should; for they got a law passed, whereby it was enacted, That no assembly to be held within that island, should continue longer than one whole year, from the time of their first meeting as an assembly. Which act was confirmed after the restoration, and has subsisted ever since. How happy would it be for Britain, if our parliaments were under the same regulation, and all those boroughs deprived of their right of sending any representative to parliament, who now preserve it by their supposed, rather than by their real existence, or who have long since forfeited it by their abandoned venality.

[To be continued in our next.]

A CAVEAT to ENGLAND.
Degeneracy of the Athenians, in the Time of Philip, of Macedon. From Dr. Leland's Life and Reign of that Prince.

"IT may not be thought unworthy of attention, to examine what was the manner of private life in Athens, at the

eve of its downfall, when every part of its government betrayed such total corruption and depravity: And of this Athenaeus hath particularly informed us. A love for publick spectacles was the first thing which the youth was taught. There every object, which could inflame their passions, was presented to their view: They hung, with an effeminate pleasure, on the musical airs with which women were employed to enervate and captivate them: They wasted their important hours, which should have been devoted to discipline and instruction, in wanton dalliance with the performers; and lavished their fortune, and their vigour, in an infamous commerce with these, and other women of abandoned characters. The schools of their philosophers were in vain open for their instruction; and, possibly, these might have been held in some contempt, as fitted only for the formal and recluse, and beneath the notice of the man of business, destined to the exalted and active scenes of life. Thus the younger men entered into what is now called the world, totally ignorant, and considerably corrupted; already accustomed to regard all selfish gra-

tifications, as their chief happiness; and prepared to acquire the means of these gratifications, by the most sordid, or the most iniquitous practices. Their love of money, or their incapacity for more rational entertainment, engaged them in gaming; which, when frequently indulged, is well known to grow into an insatiable habit, which taste and reflection cannot always subdue. Magnificent and costly feasts were now also become honourable distinctions at Athens. The sordid gratification of their palate became B the study, and exercised the invention of its inhabitants. Thus was their wealth lavishly and ignobly wasted, while the publick exigencies were sparingly and reluctantly supplied. Athenaeus hath even recorded one almost incredible instance of their depravity. They had lately, as we learn from this author, conferred the freedom of their city (the highest compliment usually paid to kings and potentates) on two men, whose only merit was, that their father had been eminent in the art of cookery, and was famous for having introduced new sauces."

THE Voyage to South-America, from which we gave an extract in our last Magazine*, has given us a more exact account of the construction and use of those Spanish, or rather American vessels of burthen, called Balzas, than any hitherto published, therefore we shall communicate it to our readers, as it may hereafter contribute to save the lives of unfortunate sailors, who shall have the misfortune to be shipwrecked upon a desert shore.

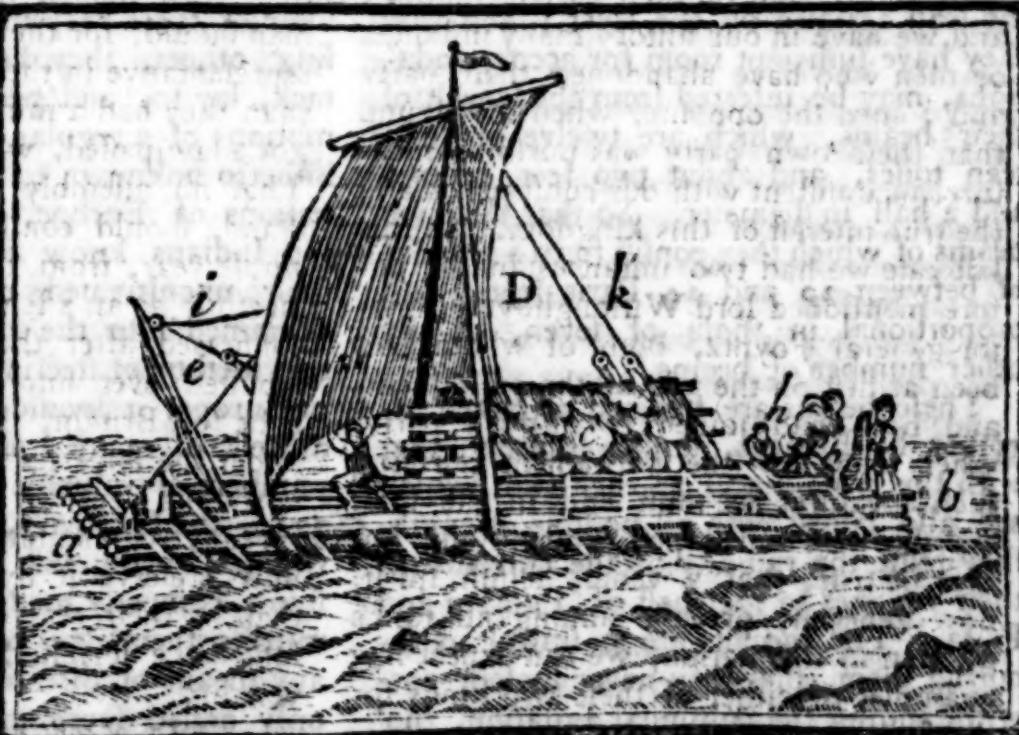
a The prow, or head.—b The stern.—c The awning or tilt.—D The poles or sheers, on which the sail is hoisted.—e A kind of bowsprit.—g a guara, drawn up.—h The fire-hearth.—i The bowling of the sail.—k The back stays.—l The deck.—l, l, l. Other guaras for steering the balza.

The ingenious author's account is as follows.

"From the houses

I shall proceed to give an account of the vessels, which, omitting the chatas and canoes as common, are called Balzas, i. e. rafts, a name which sufficiently explains their construction, but not the method of managing them, which these Indians, strangers to the arts and sciences, have learned from necessity.

These Balzas, called by the Indians Jangadas, are composed of five, seven, or nine beams of a sort of wood, which tho' known here only by the name of Balza, the Indians of Darien call Puer; and, in all appearance, is the Ferula of the Latins, mentioned



tioned by Collumella; and Pliny, lib. xiii. cap. 22. takes notice of two species of it, the lesser by the Greeks called Nar-tchia, and the larger called Narthea, which grows to a great height. Nebrija calls it in Spanish Canna Beja, or Canna Heja. Don George Juan, who saw it growing in Malta, found no other difference betwixt it and the Balza or Puerto, only the Canna Beja, called Ferula by the Maltese, is much smaller. The Balza is a whitish, soft wood, and so very light, that a boy can easily carry a log of it three or four yards in length and a foot in diameter. Yet of this wood is formed the Janjades or Balzas, represented in the figure. Over part of it is a strong tilt L, formed of reeds. Instead of a mast, the sail is hoisted on two poles or sheers of mangrove wood, D, and those which carry a foresail have two other poles erected in the same manner.

Balzas are not only used on rivers, but small voyages are made at sea in them, and sometimes they go as far as Paita. Their dimensions being different, they are also applied to different uses; some of them being fishing Balzas, some carry all kinds of goods from the Custom-house to Guayquil, and from thence to Puna, the Salto de Tumbez, and Paita; and others of a more curious and elegant construction, serve for removing families to their estates and country houses, having the same convenience as on shore, not being the least agitated on the river; and that they have sufficient room for accommodations, may be inferred from the length of their beams, which are twelve or thirteen toises, and about two feet, or two and a half in diameter. So that the nine beams of which they consist form a breadth of between 20 and 24 Paris feet; and proportional in those of seven, or any other number of beams.

These beams are fastened or lashed together by Bejucos, and so securely, that with the cross-pieces at each end, which are also lashed with all possible strength, they resist the rapidity of the currents in their voyages to the coast of Tumbez and Paita. The Indians are so skilful in securing them, that they never loosen, notwithstanding the continual agitation, tho' by their neglect in examining the condition of the Bejucos, whether they are not rotten or worn so as to require others, there are some melancholy instances of Balzas, which, in bad weather, have separated, and by that means the cargo lost, and the passengers drowned. With regard to the Indians, they never fail of

getting on one of the beams, which is sufficient for them to make their way to the next port. One or two unfortunate accidents of this kind happened even while we were in the jurisdiction of Quito, purely from the savage carelessness of the Indians.

The thickest beam of those which compose the Balza is placed so as to project beyond the other in its after part; and to this is lashed the first beams on each side, and thus successively till the whole are secured; that in the middle being the principal piece, and thence the number of beams is always odd. The larger sort of Balzas generally carry between four and five hundred quintals, without being damaged by the proximity of the water; for the waves of the sea never run over the Balza; neither does the water splash up between the beams, the Balza always following the motion of the water.

Hitherto we have only mentioned the construction and the uses they are applied to; but the greatest singularity of this floating vehicle is, that it sails, tacks, and works as well in contrary winds, as ships with a keel, and makes very little lee-way. This advantage it derives from another method of steering than by a rudder, namely, by some boards, three or four yards in length and half a yard in breadth, called Guaras, which are placed vertically both in the head and stern between the main beams, and by thrusting some of these deep in the water, and raising others, they bear away, luff up, tack, lay to, and perform all the other motions of a regular ship. An invention hitherto unknown to the most intelligent nations of Europe, and of which even the Indians know only the mechanism, their uncultivated minds having never examined into the rationale of it. Had this method of steering been sooner known in Europe, it would have alleviated the distress of many a shipwreck, by saving numbers of valuable lives; as in the year 1730, the Genovesa, one of his majesty's frigates, being lost on the Vibora, the ship's company made a raft; but committing themselves to the waves, without any means of directing their course, they only added some melancholy minutes to the term of their existence. Some affecting instances induced me to explain the reason and foundation of this method of steering, in order to render it of use in such calamitous junctures; and that I may perform it with the greater accuracy, I shall make use of a short memoir drawn up by Don George Juan.

The direction, says he, in which a ship moves before the wind is perpendicular to the sail, as Mess. Renau, in the *Theorie de Manœuvres*, chap. ii. art. 1. Bernoulli, cap. i. art. 4. Pitot, sect. 2. art. 13. have demonstrated. And reaction being contrary and equal to the action, the force with which the water opposes the motion of the vessel, will be applied in a perpendicular direction to the sail, and continued from leeward to windward, impelling with more force a greater body than a smaller, in proportion to the superficies, and the squares of the signs of the angle of incidence, supposing their velocities equal. Whence it follows, that a Guara being shovved down in the fore part of the vessel, must make her luff up; and by taking it out, she will bear up or fall off. Likewise on a Guaras being shovved down at the stern, she will bear up, and by taking it out of the water, the Balza will luff, or keep nearer to the wind. Such is the method used by the Indians in steering the Balzas, and sometimes they use five or six Guaras, to prevent the Balza from making lee-way, it being evident, that the more there are under water, the greater resistance the side of the vessel meets with, the Guaras performing the office of lee-boards, used in small vessels. The method of steering by these Guaras is so easy and simple, that when once the Balza is put in her proper course, one only is made use of, raising, or lowering it as accidents require, and thus the Balza is always kept in her intended direction."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ridiculous, surprizing, and often cruel effects of enthusiasm, when not strictly kept under the government of reason, cannot be more clearly demonstrated, than from the history of the sect called Karmathians, which we have a pretty full account of in the History of the Arabians, by the Abbe de Marigny, lately published, therefore the following extracts from that History may perhaps deserve a place in your Magazine.

"The following year (898 of the Christian Aera) they (the Mussulman army) were forced to take the field, to stop the progress of a sect of enthusiasts, who had alarmed all Arabia: They were called Karmathians, from the name of the founder of their religion and doctrine. This man at first contented himself with propagating his tenets; but they that

succeeded him, finding their disciples very numerous, prevailed on them to take up arms, and endeavoured to make conquests. Before I give an account of their exploits, it may not be improper to describe the person and doctrine of the founder of this A sect.

Karmath, for so the impostor was called, was born in a village near Cufah, called Hamadan Karmaz, whence he took his name: Others say he was so named, because he was little and deformed, according to the signification of the Arabian B word Karmath. He published a doctrine tending to the overthrow of Mussulmanism; and as the new preacher made an affected shew of great austerity of life, he gained a great number of disciples, and made an amazing progres in Arabia.

But notwithstanding his pretended austerity, his doctrine was far from being so strict as that of Mahomet, except only in regard to prayer, which he ordained to be made fifty times a day, whereas the prophet commanded only five prayers a day: The rest of his tenets may be brought into a narrow compass, for he allegorized D all the precepts of the Mussulman law. According to his doctrine, even prayer was but a symbol of the obedience which they owed to the Imam or chief of the sect. Fasting was a symbol of the secrecy that ought to be observed, in respect to such as were not of the sect: E And fidelity to their chief was typified by the precept against fornication and adultery. Besides, he permitted his disciples to eat all that was prohibited by the Mussulman law, and freed them from many very troublesome things; for example, from frequent ablutions, which F he suppressed, and other legal ceremonies of that kind: In a word, instead of requiring the tenth part of all goods for the use of the poor, he demanded only the fiftieth, which he directed should be applied to the maintenance of the Imam. This was the title he assumed, and which he G ordered his followers to bestow on such as should succeed him in the sovereign power, as well spiritual as temporal.

This sect made its first appearance about the 888th year of the Christian Aera, but for a time it passed almost unnoticed. Karmath preached only in villages, and other places in the neighbourhood of great cities, and deferred making a more publick appearance, till he had gained a sufficient number of disciples. As coadjutors to his mission, he was provided of twelve men, whom he had instructed, and who likewise dispersed

persed themselves in the little towns, and other bye places.

The doctrine of Karmath was forthwith embraced with great zeal by the slaves, and all such as were forced to labour. They took, in a literal sense, what he told them of the necessity of praying fifty times a day ; and as this was much more easy than their daily task, they left their work, under pretext of going to prayers. The masters were a long time before they could discover whence the negligence of their slaves proceeded ; but at last a great lord in the country having observed that his lands were not cultivated, sharply reprimanded the overseer of his labourers : And he having alledged in his justification, that for some time they had quitted their work against his will, on pretence of saying their prayers, the lord asked what could be the cause of so ill-timed a devotion ; and having been informed that a new apostle named Karmath, had principally occasioned this disorder, he sent his servants to apprehend him ; and having confined him in a room in his castle, he put the key under his pillow, well pleased that he had got into his power a man, whose doctrine was calculated to introduce idleness, under colour of piety. He declared to several of his friends, who were that day at his house, that he would himself inflict a due punishment on the new apostle, and that on the next day he would cause his head to be cut off.

The daughter of this nobleman took compassion on Karmath ; she artfully stole the key of the room in which he was confined, and having released the prisoner, she put it again in the place whence she took it, unperceived of her father. The next morning this lord going to cause the new doctor to be executed, he was greatly amazed to find no person in the room of which he himself had kept the key.

The escape of this impostor made a great noise, and by means of his artful management, contributed greatly to the success of his pretended mission : However, he dared no longer to remain in a place where he had run so great a risque ; he therefore departed, and went to remote parts with his disciples, where he boasted that his enemies had endeavoured to apprehend him, but that God had been pleased, on this occasion, to give him a manifest proof of his protection, by miraculously freeing him from their hands.

Such was the account he gave of that event to his disciples ; he even assured them, that for the future no person would

dare to make the least attempt upon him : Insomuch, that this adventure was not only a matter for exulting, but also served considerably to augment the number of his followers. We are not told what kind of end this impostor came to ; but it is certain, that after his death the sect was headed by enterprising men, who finding their party very numerous, instructed their disciples in military discipline, began to plunder and lay waste, and even to make conquests.

In 899, the Karmathians continued their inroads over great part of Arabia, and at last came and exercised their ravages even in Arabian Irak, being at that time under command of a leader, equally cruel and brave, who gave quarter to no Mussulman. This general was called Abu Saïd Habah ; he had already attained so great a degree of power, that he assumed the title of prince of the Karmathians. Being as able a man as their founder, but a much greater warrior, he had accustomed his followers to labour, fatigue, sobriety, and obedience, which he made a proper use of, in order to gain possession of some territories wherein he proposed to establish himself, after the manner of many other rebels, who, by dint of care and pains, had procured themselves to be acknowledged as sovereigns.

Mothaded having been informed of the terror and devastations caused by these enthusiasts in his dominions, sent out against them a body of troops, under the command of Abbas ben Amrou, one of his chief officers. This campaign proved unsuccessful to the Mussulmen. In vain did Abbas put in practice every military artifice to surprize the Karmathians : He had to do with an experienced general, and with troops amongst whom the strictest discipline had been introduced, insomuch that nothing was left but to come to a regular engagement.

And, in a short time, a pitched battle was fought, in which the Mussulmen and Karmathians vied with each other, in giving signal proofs of bravery and intrepidity. Abbas, who at first made not the least doubt of obtaining a victory, was amazed at the obstinate resistance of the Karmathians ; but he was much more so, when he saw his troops give ground upon their attacks : He did all that a great general could do to reanimate his soldiers ; but as he greatly exposed himself, in order to set an example to his men, the enemy made a violent push, broke his main body, and cut in pieces all

they met. The general was taken prisoner, with eight or nine hundred men, as well officers as soldiers; the rest of his army was put to the rout, and pursued to a great distance.

So soon as Abu Saïd was master of the Mussulman general, he commanded him to be carried, together with the rest of the prisoners, to a neighbouring place. As Abbas well knew the cruel disposition of the conqueror, he was seized with fear the moment he fell into his hands, and found himself so closely confined. He thought such a kind of treatment was a sinister presage of what would happen to him in the sequel; and he each moment expected to fall a sacrifice to the cruelty of the Karmathians, when he was informed that Abu Saïd intended to pay him a visit, and was desirous of having a private conference with him.

The general came to the prison, and soon freed Abbas from his fears; for he immediately offered him his life and liberty, on condition, however, that he should swear to perform what he was about to enjoin him.

Abbas having taken the oath, the Karmathian spoke to him in these terms: "I require thee to inform the Caliph of what I shall say to thee. I am an inhabitant of the Desert, and accustomed to live on a small matter. I have not taken from thy master any of his forts or cities. The troops he sent out against me have been defeated, because my soldiers are used to labour, and to live hard; his, on the contrary, require all the comforts and conveniences of life; when they make war in this barren country, where they want all things, they disband, and then I give no quarter to such as fall into my hands. Thou mayest therefore represent to the Caliph, that a war carried on against me will always prove destructive and useless to him; and that, if he is wise, he will leave me unmolested."

Abbas having promised to give a faithful account to the Caliph of all that had been told him, Abu Saïd set him at liberty. Abbas performed his promise; and, in consequence of the report he made, Mothaded, by the advice of his ministers, resolved to make no further attempt on the Karmathians, whilst they should remain on the ground they had chosen, and in which it was indeed difficult to gain any great advantage over them."

In the year 902, they again began to plunder and ravage the Mussulman dominions, but they were then defeated, and their chief leader taken and executed.

May, 1758.

* Query, Whether the author should not have said Arabia Deserta?

In 903, they again rebelled, and made themselves masters of several towns in Syria, but they were at last defeated, and many of them, together with their chief leader, taken and executed.

In 905 and 906, they ravaged several parts of the Mussulman dominions, levied heavy contributions on Damascus itself, and obtained several victories, in which they gave no quarter. They then marched and intercepted a caravan to Mecca, which they plundered, after having put every man belonging to it to death, and made slaves of the women. But they were soon after overtaken by the Mussulman army, totally defeated, and their chief leader killed.

In 913, their chief leader Abu Saïd, who had set himself up as sovereign in the city of Hejar, the chief city of Arabia Petrea * was assassinated by one of his slaves, and in his room was chosen his eldest son, on condition, that on account of his weakly constitution, he should surrender the command to Abu Thaher, his younger brother, so soon as the latter should be of due age.

"Abu Thaher having, in 917, attained the age of about nineteen, did not wait till his brother resigned his authority: He seized it, and gave out that he was inspired by heaven, and that God had revealed to him the most hidden things. By these means he seduced the most ignorant of his sect; and as enthusiasm is a very catching distemper, the Karmathians soon looked on Abu Thaher as a prophet: And at last he was proclaimed as sole prince and chief of that sect.

In 923, he gained an implicit obedience from them, by often telling them of the future grandeur of the nation, and of the great conquests which heaven had appointed him to make. Each Karmathian offered to risque his life and fortune in the service of the new prince and prophet. These offers were very agreeable to Abu Thaher, who did not think fit to let them cool; he marched out at the head of those determined men, and laid siege to Basorah. This enterprize proved successful; the city was taken by assault: He caused almost all the inhabitants to be massacred, and then gave up the place to be pillaged for 15 days.

In 924, elated by this success, Abu Thaher entered on new designs. Amongst others, he attacked a caravan returning from Mecca. It was numerous, and consisted of many persons of note, who were conducted by a Mussulman of distinction named

named Abdallah. The Karmathian falling with his troops on the caravan, slew part of them, dispersed the rest, and seized all that the pilgrims were possessed of. Abdallah their chief having been taken prisoner, Thaher proposed to make use of his captive, in order to come to some terms with the court of Bagdat. With that view he took great care of Abdallah, and treated him with the utmost civility. He also sent the chief men of the sect to visit him, and did all that lay in his power to gain his friendship."

In this project he was disappointed, for tho' Abdallah got his ambassadors admitted, the terms he proposed were rejected.

" Abu Thaher was greatly surprized when his ambassadors, on their return, related to him the Caliph's answer. Infensibly his surprize was turned into rage ; he resolved to take revenge for the slight that had been put upon his terms, which were indeed highly advantageous to him, but would, at the same time, have restored quiet to the empire. He therefore retook the field the following year, and made new conquests in the Mussulman territories. He attacked and seized many towns, and, in particular, made terrible havock in the country round about Cufah. He besieged that city, took it by assault, gave it up to be plundered for several days, and slew the greatest part of the inhabitants ; such of them as escaped the fury of the conquerors, were reduced to a state of slavery.

It is not said that any steps were then taken at the court of Bagdat, to curb the insolence of this rebel. He therefore continued his ravages without interruption, till about the 927th year of the Christian Era, when the Caliph sent out a body of troops against him, under the command of one of his officers named Joseph. The Karmathians, encouraged by their success, despised the Caliph's army ; and Joseph having risked an action, his troops were defeated, and for the most part put to the sword, and he himself taken prisoner.

This victory was a fresh incitement to Abu Thaher to persevere ; however, it seems his intention was rather to intimidate the Caliph, than to make conquests ; for having formed a design of approaching Bagdat, he only took with him a flying camp of four hundred horse, with which he threw the whole neighbourhood, and even the capital, into the greatest consternation. Moctader caused ten thousand men to march out, and to endeavour to carry off the detachment ; but the Ca-

liph's troops returned without having made the least attempt.

Abu Thaher having retired with the same expedition as he came, appeared again, and made a shew of attacking Anbar, a city of Arabian Irak, twenty leagues from Bagdat ; but it was no more than a feint, and he again marched back. The court was so terrified at this new proceeding, that so soon as they heard of the Karmathians departure, the Caliph, the ministers, and the ladies, who had a share in the government, returned thanks to God for the happy event, and distributed fifty thousand crowns in alms to the poor. Abu Thaher was not idle ; he soon appeared and alarmed them in other parts, and retired almost as suddenly. The poor were likewise benefited by this event ; for they received, on this occasion, alms to the amount of one hundred thousand drachmas.

In 928, the Karmathian spent his time in making incursions, in order to exhaust the Caliph's treasury in alms-giving : He was not, indeed, obliged to think of making a defence, for they did not cause any troops to march out against him till a long time was passed. He suspended his incursions to give rest to his troops ; and made use of that juncture to go to Hejar, where he built a magnificent palace."

" In 930, the Karmathians marched from the province of Baharein, where Abu Thaher had fixed their quarters, and took the road to Mecca, under the conduct of that prince. Their march was but one continued ravage, which became more furious as they approached the neighbourhood of that city : They afterwards laid siege to Mecca, carried it by storm, and slew more than thirty thousand persons. But what must have given infinitely greater concern to all true Mussulmen, was their profanation of the temple of the Caabah : They took away the famous black stone, which, ever since the days of Mahomet, had been held in the highest veneration by the Mussulmen. They filled with dead bodies the well of Zemzem, so famous, and held in so great reverence by the Arabians : In short, they did all in their power to insult the whole nation, and the Caliph in particular, who, as the head of religion, must have been affected, in a most lively manner, with the indignities committed in a city which had been the nursery of Mussulmanism.

In 931, having thus pillaged Mecca Abu Thaher marched towards Bagdat, and leaving the main body of his troops

in a place at a considerable distance, he went with about one thousand men to skirmish in the neighbourhood of that capital ; after which he passed the Tygris, and advanced so near, that it was high time to think of stopping his progress. The Caliph appointed to the command, on that occasion, one of his captains named Abu Sage, who, having assembled about thirty thousand men, marched out and encamped at some distance from the post which Thaher occupied. He sent one of his officers to reconnoitre the rebel's forces, and finding that they amounted to no more than one thousand men, he wrote to the Caliph, and with great confidence assured him, that he would soon deliver up Thaher to him as a prisoner, to be dealt with according to his pleasure. Moctader being delighted with this promise, and being always apprehensive that the enemy would elude him, wrote back on the spot, and commanded his general forthwith to break down the bridge on the Tygris, that he might not make his escape.

Abu Sage, relying on his superior numbers, did not deign at first to draw a sword against the Karmathian ; and as he had formerly been acquainted with him, he sent an officer to inform him, that out of regard to the friendship that had once subsisted between them, he would now advise him to surrender, or to take the most speedy means for making his escape.

Abu Thaher, who was one of the most unlikely men in the world to relish such advice, asked the number of Abu Sage's troops ? The officer answering, that he had thirty thousand men. " Tell him from me," replied the Karmathian, " that if he has thirty thousand men, he has not three such fellows as mine are". Thereupon he caused three of his soldiers to be called, and commanded the first to stab himself, and he obeyed without the least hesitation : He ordered the second to throw himself into the Tygris, and he forthwith precipitated himself into the river : And the third, he commanded to ascend a lofty tower, and throw himself down to the bottom, and he immediately did so. Then, addressing himself to the Mussulman officer, who had been a witness of what had passed, " Do you think," said he, " that a prince who has such soldiers, need fear the great number of his enemies ? For your part, I will give you quarter, because you do no more than your master has commanded ; but depend upon it, you shall soon see your general chained up amongst my dogs."

The Mussulman officer being returned, and having given an account of what he

had seen and heard, Abu Sage treated the speech of the Karmathian as a ridiculous bravado, for which he would soon give him due correction ; and he deferred taking the necessary steps to surround him (as he had promised the Caliph) till the next A day ; but the Karmathian did not give him an opportunity. As he was persuaded that the Mussulmen, depending on their superiority of numbers, would be off their guard, he resolved to be beforehand with them, and to attack them, as soon as possible, in their camp : And therefore, on the envoy's departure, Abu Thaher sent out some persons to reconnoitre the posture of the enemy ; and having considered the account they gave him of the Mussulman encampment, he issued orders for an attack the following night.

The Karmathians, assisted by the darkness, having approached undiscovered, fell on a sudden upon Abu Sage's camp with such fury, that great part of his troops were slain, before it was well known that the enemy was in the camp ; and the slaughter continued for a long time. This terrible alarm so intimidated the Mussulmen, that they could not be prevailed on to make use of their weapons in their own defence. A great number of them took to flight ; and some of the fugitives, not knowing whither they went (so dark was the night) fell in amongst the Karmathians, who knocked them on the head. E Abu Sage assembled round about him a number of his bravest soldiers ; but their resistance was ineffectual ; the Karmathians cut them in pieces, and at last seized Abu Sage himself, whom they brought to their general. Abu Thaher dealt with him as he had threatened to do, F when the Mussulman officer came to persuade him to surrender ; he chained him up amongst his dogs.

Abu Thaher contenting himself with having gained so considerable an advantage, in the very sight of the court, retired with his prisoners and the booty he had taken ; and, by his departure, tranquillity was restored to the city of Bagdat."

In 937, the Caliph, or rather his Emir al Omara, was forced to make a treaty with Abu Thaher, and to agree to pay him an annual tribute of 50,000 Denarii of gold, in consideration of which he was H to cease his ravages, and allow the caravans to pass unmolested to and from Mecca ; but the treaty was not long observed on either side ; for, in 947, the Karmathians, under their leader Mutrasek, penetrated as far as Emessa, the governor of which they defeated, and made prisoner ;

prisoner ; but near this place the grand Mussulman army came soon after up with them, when a most bloody battle ensued, in which they were totally defeated, and their leader killed.

This probably was the cause of their sending back to Mecca the famous black stone before mentioned, which they did in 950. "It was matter of wonder, that after an interval of about twenty years, and after having many times refused immense sums which had been offered them, in case they would return the stone, they should now bring it back gratis. The only reason they gave was, that they had carried it off by order of the superior powers, and that by a like order they were enjoined to return it.

Mons. D'Herbelot observes, it was the common opinion that the order came from Ali ; and that the Karmathians having fastened the stone to the first pillar, then to the second, and afterwards to the others, it always changed place till they fixed it to the seventh, which Ali had pointed out to them. From that time the seventh pillar was called Rahmat, that is to say, Mercy of God. Some historians (says the same author) relate, that when the Karmathians carried away the stone from Mecca to their own country, they made use of forty of the largest and stoutest of their camels, and that they were all successively tired with the weight of it ; but when it was to be brought back to Mecca, one very meagre camel only, carried it with great ease, and even grew fat on the journey."

After this last defeat we hear no more of any inroads or ravages made by the Karmathians ; and probably, as they found themselves disappointed as to all the flattering prophecies, by which Abu Thaher, and their other leaders, had deluded them, they found afterwards but few followers. However, the sect was far from being annihilated, for some of them in the year 1090, established themselves, and formed a kind of Dynasty, under one Hassan Sabah, in Persian Irak. They were called Batineans or Assassins, from whence the word Assassine took its rise, because they professed a principle of privately murdering any man their leader should direct, tho' certain of perishing in the attempt ; and their leader was called by the title of Scheik al Gemal, that is to say, prince of Persian Irak, which was called Gemal, because of its being a mountainous country. But as Scheik in Arabick likewise signifies an old man, and Gemal signifies a mountain, the prince or chief of these banditti is by

our historians called, *The old Man of the Mountain*, upon whose history the famous French antiquarian Pasquier has given us a dissertation ; and tho' he does not, upon this subject, shew such a thorough knowledge of antiquity as appears in most of his other writings, yet it is certain, that such an enthusiastick sect of treacherous banditti did exist in Asia, and continued long to exist, under a succession of what may be called popes or chief priests, for by them the wise and good Nezam el Mulk, vizir to the Sultan of Persia, was assassinated in 1091, as appears from this Arabian History, and from our own histories we know, that our brave and wise Edward the First, was, in 1271, attacked treacherously, and wounded by one of these Batineans, sent on purpose to murder him C whilst on his expedition to the Holy Land ; and we have accounts of several other princes, Mahometan as well as Christian, that were treacherously murdered by them, for they made no difference, if their chief so commanded, which, together with their principle of absolute active, as well D as passive obedience, seems to be a full proof of their having been a spawn of the Karmathians, tho' distinguished by a new name.

This I think, Sir, is an entertaining piece of history ; and we may draw these two useful inferences from it. 1. That there is nothing a government ought to guard more carefully against, than the propagation of any ridiculous superstition or enthusiasm, because a very wicked one may be easily ingrafted upon it, as was the case in this instance ; and, 2. That persecution is the very worst method for this purpose ; for if Karmath had not been sentenced to die, his enthusiasm might, perhaps, have died with himself ; at least it could never have drawn in such multitudes as to encourage any ambitious soldier to put himself at their head. Till then even multitudes of enthusiasts are despicable, and may, without danger, be exposed to ridicule by the governing powers ; but when an ambitious, brave, and enterprising soldier gets himself, by chance or cunning, at their head, they become formidable even to an established government. I am,

May 8, 1758.

S I R, &c.

From the MONITOR.

NO power upon earth was ever yet able to bear the burthen of the supplies necessary for executing any successful campaign on shore, and, at the same

time, for supporting the dignity of its flag, and maintaining a superiority at sea. This is the rock on which the fleets of Carthage split; while that republick adhered strictly to measures, which agreed with her natural strength, her coasts had nothing to fear, her navy bid defiance to the Roman eagle, and, by insulting the coast of her enemies, she reduced their trade and navigation to the last extremity, and well nigh compleated their destruction: But when new councils were adopted, the glory of purchasing laurels by the sword of Hannibal, gradually brought on their ruin: This first cramped their vigour by sea, and became so large an outlet for the riches of the Carthaginians, that, by the Roman policy of protracting a war, so unnatural in its consequences to a maritime power, they, in the end, fell an easy prey, and were totally destroyed. Whoever spares the least attention to recollect the miscarriages of the French, who were so lately the terror of the world, must confess, that the miserable condition to which they have been reduced in Germany, is owing to the contempt with which the British councils wisely counteracted their scheme to draw a British army into the continent; and exerted the powers committed to their charge in naval expeditions, which, tho' not crowned with the utmost advantages, as might have been expected from their force and commission, convinced the French that the same squadron, which threatened their coasts with fire and destruction, deprived them of all hopes to play off their late bugbear of an invasion upon our dominions; protected our trade and navigation; ruined their commerce from the four winds, and cut off their last efforts, for continuing the war, and favouring their usurpations on our settlements in America. This confirms the wisdom of those councils, which have always pleaded for measures, that might cut out work for the French at home; and convinces me that it is now the chief object of our councils, which have distinguished themselves already by their care of the publick liberty and property; their ability to plan means to annoy and distress the enemy by sea; their integrity and economy in the application of the publick money, and their attachment to the true interest of their country; to find out in what manner they may compel the enemy, to accept of an equitable peace, and to put it out of their power to be any longer the bullies of Europe, or to give us any disturbance or interruption in the trade and

cultivation of our settlements in the new world. To such a ministry as this, every hint is acceptable, for the accomplishing of such desirable ends. I submit it to the consideration of the lords of the Admiralty, whether there might not be certain ships so planned and modelled, as would be able to follow the enemy into the shoal-est water, and to penetrate into all their bays, rivers, and creeks? Cannot there be ships built, which shall draw no more than ten feet water, and to carry twenty guns, twenty-four pounders upon one deck, seventy sailors, and one hundred marines? To which should there be added six ships of the like construction, to draw only eight feet water, to carry sixteen guns, twelve pounders, upon one deck, thirty sailors, and fifty marines; and two bomb vessels, and two fireships, fit for shoal water, we should be able to ferrit the enemy out of every hole. For should this squadron (whose total expence in building could not exceed the charge of two eighty gun ships) be employed in two divisions; one half thereof might scour the coasts of the channel, from Dunkirk to Cape Conquette, near Brest; while the other half might carry on their operations from port Conquerneau, which is the first port beyond Brest, to St. Jean de Luz. They who pretend to be well acquainted with the premisses, assure us, that there is no force in any of the said ports, able to resist the firing of such a squadron, nor even where only the lesser ships could be brought to bear: And tho' Dunkirk, Calais, and two or three other places, may boast of their fortifications, they might be bombarded to a very good effect. Such a proceeding would certainly strike the inhabitants with very great terror, and oblige the ministry to march a considerable body of troops to defend a coast, which extends almost one thousand miles, in order to prevent the ruinous consequences of landing our marines, who might be covered a long way on shore, by the twenty-four pounders; neither could they be interrupted by any armed force from the enemy's ports, except Brest and Rochefort, whose mouths are easily stopped by a proper squadron of the line, stationed in Camarette bay, and under the Isle of Aix. This, or some such like plan, appears the more necessary, from the late escape of the convoy and transports, by the help of the shoal water at the mouth of the Charente (see p. 211.) Had our admiral been supplied with vessels of this construction, he might have totally destroyed that fleet, which is now got safe into harbour. To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I BEG leave to request some one of your ingenious correspondents, to interpret the following *Ænigma*, to be found in N° I. p. 9. l. 6. of Dr. Smollet's History of England, now publishing.

"These original Britons are represented, by Julius Cæsar, extremely numerous, living in cottages thatched with straw, like those of the Gauls, and feeding large herds of cattle: They sowed no corn."

I am, SIR,

Your constant reader,
MATHOS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, May 13. In pursuance of the king's pleasure, lord Anson, vice-admiral of Great-Britain, and admiral of the white, was this day appointed commander in chief of a fleet now fitting out for the sea.

—, May 13. On the 26th of last month, his majesty's ship the Windsor, of 60 guns, commanded by captain Faulkner, with the Escorte frigate, were sent from Plymouth, in order to intercept two French frigates, and three storeships, under their convoy, which sailed a few days before from Dunkirk road to the westward. On the 27th, towards noon, about 16 leagues from the Ramhead, capt. Faulkner was in sight of them, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the storeships continued standing to the westward. When the Windsor came within about two gun shot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the coast of France: Upon which capt. Faulkner sent the Escorte after the storeships, while he gave chase to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outdistanced him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then but just be discerned from the poop. The next morning, at day light, only one of them was to be seen, which the Windsor came up with and took. She is called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of provisions, and 1000 stand of arms, intended for Quebec. Another of these storeships was fallen in with, the same day, by a squadron of his majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by capt. Pratten, and was taken by capt. Douglas in the Alcide. She is called the Baden, is about the same size with the other, and loaded with provisions.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, capt. Pratten seeing a sail to the S. W. made a signal for the Dorsetshire, of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by capt. Denis, to give chase; and soon after observing the chase to be A large ship, dispatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the Hon. captain Barrington, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the squadron. About seven o'clock, the Dorsetshire came up with the chase, which proved to be the Raisonable, a French ship of war of 64 B guns and 630 men, and capt. Denis began to engage her very closely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ship, commanded by the prince de Mombazon, chevalier de Rohan, struck, having suffered greatly in her hull, and had 61 men killed, and 100 wounded. She was going from l'Orient to Brest, a new ship, not above four or five months off the stocks. The Dorsetshire's masts, yards, and sails, were greatly shattered. She had 15 men killed, and 21 wounded, in the action; and one of the wounded is since dead.

Advice is received from rear-admiral Broderick, who was on his passage to the Mediterranean, that, on the 13th of last month, in the latitude of 48, 00, his majesty's ship the Prince George, of 85 guns, in which the rear-admiral hoisted his flag, took fire at half an hour after E one in the afternoon, and after burning down to the water's edge, the remnant of her sunk at a little before six in the evening. The rear-admiral says, he could not then give a particular account of the people who were on board her, being about 780; but he feared the number lost far exceeded the number saved.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Thomas Sharp, Chaplain of the Prince George Man of War, to a Friend in London.

On board the Glasgow, of Lisbon, April 20, 1753.

Dear JEMMY,

"I DOUBT not but you are already greatly surprized at reading from whence I direct my letter, much more will you be when you hear the cause of it: I beg you would arm yourself to receive the most dismal and melancholy story that was ever related. Indeed it is not in the power of tongue to express, or pen to describe, the miserable spectacle that I was witness to. For, on Thursday the 13th instant, at half an hour past one in the afternoon, word was passed into the ward-

soon by the centry, that the fore part of the Prince George was on fire. The lieutenants ran immediately forward; and myself, with many others (for we had twenty-two in the mess) went directly on the quarter-deck, when we found the whole ship was alarmed. The pumps were handed out, engine and buckets carried forward, and every immediate remedy applied. The admiral, with lieutenants on watch, kept their quarter-deck, from whence he sent such orders as he thought most expedient for the preservation of the ship, and the souls in her. Capt. Payton, and the other lieutenants, on diligent search, found that the fire broke out first in the boatswain's store-room; to which place large quantities of water were applied, but all in vain, for the smoke was so very great and hot, that the poor creatures could not get near enough for their labour to have any effect. On which capt. Payton ordered scuttles to be made, that the water might be poured in by that means; but here he was defeated likewise, for only two carpenters could be found, and they had nothing to work with for a long time but a hammer and a chissel each. The lower gun deck ports were then opened, but the water that gushed in from them was not sufficient to stop the violence of the flames. He ordered likewise the powder-room to be wetted, lest the ship, which was expected, should immediately be blown up, and every soul in her perish in an instant. This had its desired effect; and for some minutes we had glimmering hopes of saving the ship. I mention the above particulars as I was below myself, worked with the men as long as I could stand it, went up for air, and returned again instantly, and consequently an eye-witness, therefore declare them as facts. The fire soon increased, and raged violently aft on the larboard side of the ship; and as the destruction of the ship was found inevitable, the preservation of the admiral was consulted. Capt. Payton came on the quarter-deck, and ordered the barge to be manned, into which the admiral entered, with near forty more, for now there was no distinction, every man's life was equally precious. The admiral finding the barge would overset, stripped himself stark naked, and committed himself to the mercy of the waves. God had compassion on him and his country; for, after toiling an hour in resisting the violence of the waves, he was taken up by a merchant-man's boat. Capt. Payton kept the quarter-deck an hour after the admiral

left it, when he happily got into a boat from the stern-ladder, and was put safe on board the Alderney sloop. I must be deficient even to attempt a description of the melancholy scene that was now before me; shrieking, cries, lamentations, bemoanings, raving, despair, and even madness itself, presented themselves: I thought it now high time to take care of myself. I looked from every part of the ship for my preservation, and soon saw three boats off the stern of the ship. I went immediately to my cabbin, and offered up my prayers to God for five minutes, particularly thanking him for giving me such resolution and composure of mind. I then jumped into the sea from one of the gun-room ports, and swam to a boat, which put me safe on board the Alderney sloop. The miseries I endured there before I got on board the Glasgow (which were very great) shall be the subject of a letter when I get to Gibraltar. There are near 300 people saved, the principal of which are as follow, viz. The admiral, capt. Payton, lieut. Durell, lieut. Pell, lieut. Baird, Mr. Cannon, acting lieutenant, Mr. Hardy, purser, Dr. Sharp, chaplain, Mr. Broughton, master, Mr. Higgin, lieutenant of marines, Mr. Zobell, ditto, Mr. Fluin, boatswain, Mr. Penton, passenger, Mr. Pemberton, ditto, Mr. Baynes, ditto. Petty officers: Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Ogne, Mr. Moore, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Smith, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sennowes, Mr. Morris, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Short.

We had saved near the whole ship's crew, had the merchantmen behaved like human creatures, but they kept a long way to windward the whole time; and, if possible, to their greater shame be it spoken, instead of saving the men that swam to their boats, they were employed in taking up geese, fowls, tables, chairs, and whatever else of the kind came near them."

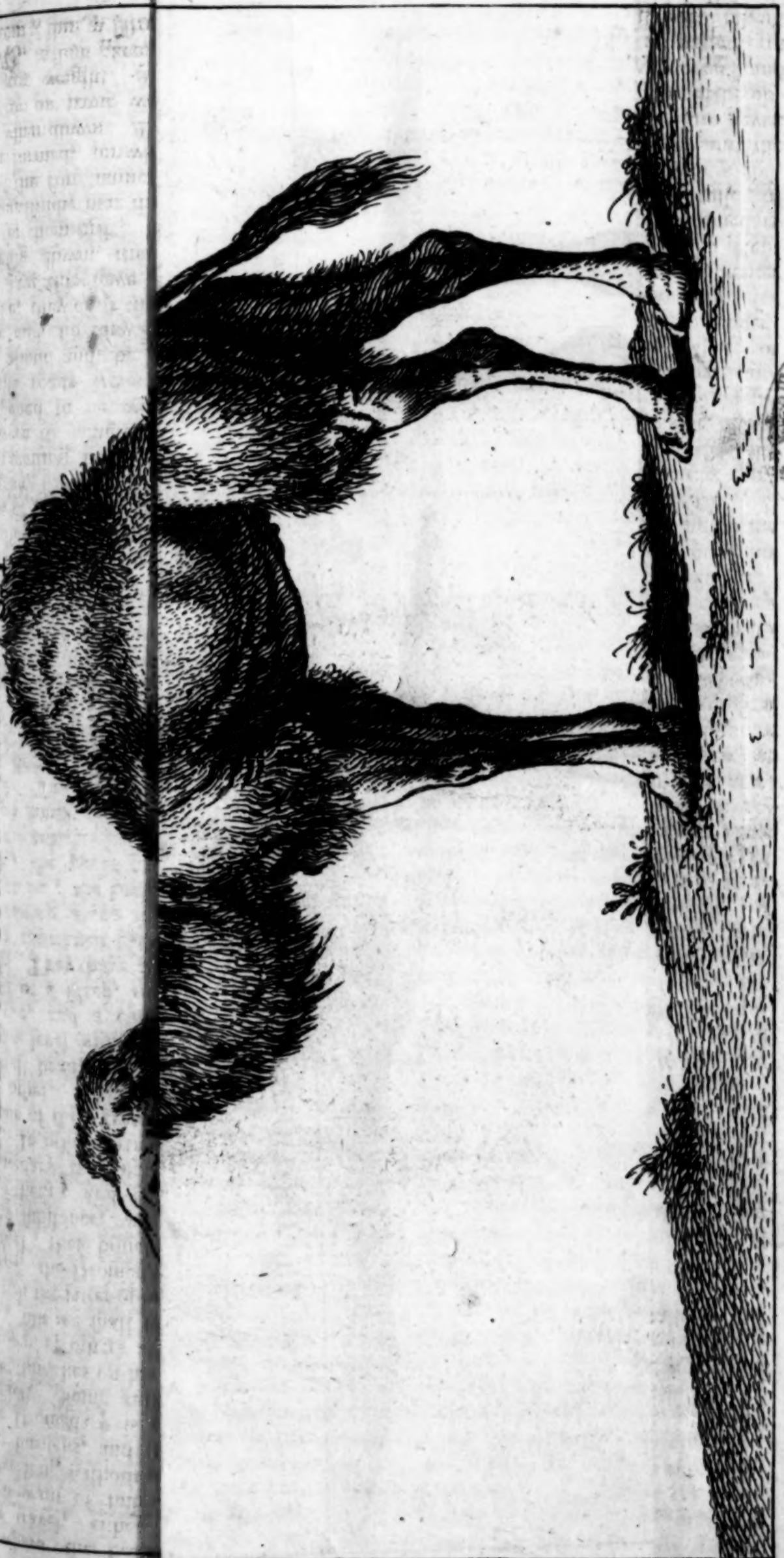
An ACCOUNT of the CAMEL and DROMEDARY, with a beautiful REPRESENTATION of those ANIMALS, drawn from the Life.

THE Camel being a native of those countries of which we have the earliest accounts; Arabia, Syria, Persia, Egypt, &c. frequent mention is made of them in the Old Testament, where they are reckoned up as a great part of the riches even of the patriarchs. Providence seems, with great goodness, to have bestowed them upon countries which abound with parched

parched, sandy deserts, and mountainous tracks, where other beasts of burden could scarce travel, either from their more frequent want of sustenance, their inability to live long without water, or to support great burdens, and incessant fatigues. The Dromedary is a species of Camels, but less. Some authors say the Camel has two bunches on his back, and the Dromedary one, others assert the direct contrary; but we shall stile that, in compliance with the latter opinion, which has two humps, the Dromedary, and the other the Camel; these bunches or humps are of a grisly substance, with large tufts of hair round them; and between those of the Dromedary is a natural seat or saddle place. In other particulars the description of one of these creatures includes that of the other. They have a long neck, and small head, which they generally carry on a level with their backs; a fine bright eye, and a countenance resembling that of a sheep, more than any other animal. They have a double back bone, with a continued cavity, channel, or groove, running along it; the tail is like that of an ox; the back part resembles a mule; the penis projects backwards, and the testicles are like those of a boar, and very small, considering the bulk of the animal. The neck seems furnished with a great degree of strength, and the back of the Camel forms a perfect arch, the centre of which is the aforementioned bunch. His loins seem to be his weakest part; but that is made amends for, by amazingly strong and continuous hip bones, which seem almost to join at the rump. Their legs resemble the deer's, are smaller than one could well imagine, considering the weight they support, and very taper. The bottoms of their feet are of a thin, horny substance, for they have no hoofs, very fit for travelling in sandy countries; but if they were to come to a clayey soil, when it happened to be wet, they must lie by till the roads were dry, or they would slip about and be spoiled. In chewing the cud, for they are of the ruminating tribe, they cross their jaws, and in the upper jaw they have no teeth before. In lying down, they bend their fore legs under them first; but in rising, they raise their hinder part first, and upon the chest and the fore haunches very hard callosities are formed, on which they rest their bodies when down. A large Camel will carry 800 or 1000 weight, and a Dromedary 500 weight. A loaded Camel will travel, a foot pace, two or three miles an hour; but a Dromedary, it is

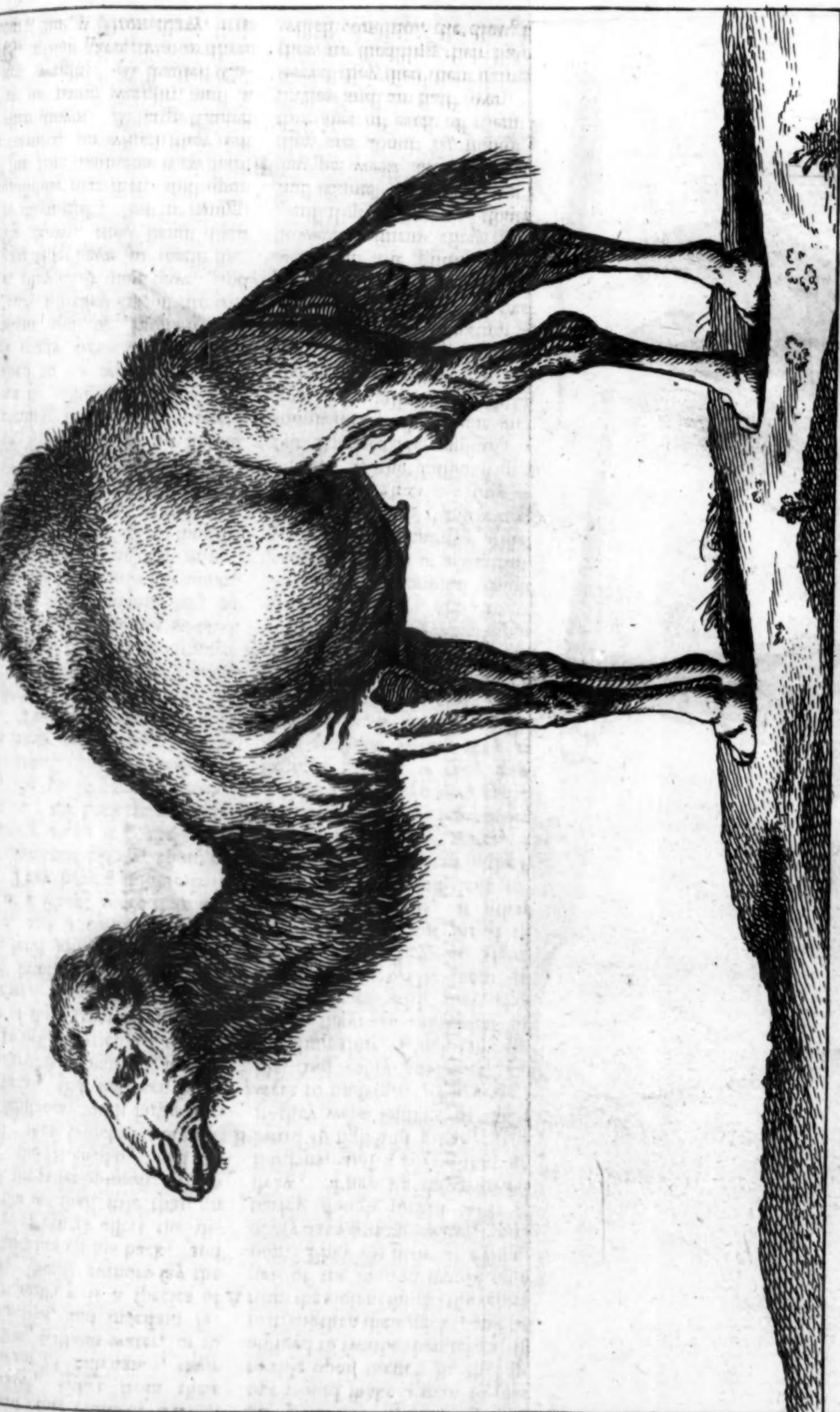
asserted, will travel 200 miles in 24 hours; his pace notwithstanding is but a trot, but would shake a man to pieces not used to ride upon them: So that the riders are obliged to swathe themselves, like children, to strengthen their backs, and to secure them from the violent shocks the velocity and rudeness of the motion would otherwise occasion. They eat little at a time, will travel many days without water, and are fed with barley dough mixed with chaff or cut straw. They lie down to take up their burdens, and it is said they are frequently heard to sigh and groan, at that time, as if they were sensible of the fatigue they were to undergo. They are very tractable, and easily governed, except in their coupling time, which lasts about a month, when they are somewhat unruly. The female goes with foal eleven months. They do not bridle them as horses, nor use whips or sticks to them, for, when tired, they will not mend their pace for beating; whereas, at other times, the voice alone is sufficient to rule them. Where trees are found in the Deserts, there seldom fails to be water, of which the Camels themselves seem as sensible as their drivers; for when they come within sight of such places, if they have been some days without water, they cannot be restrained from setting up their great trot, which they never cease till they arrive at those spots. The foregoing particulars are gathered both from ancient and modern authors, rejecting what appears to be fabulous in either; tho', even in such particulars as one would think lay open to every traveller's or naturalist's notice, they greatly and essentially differ. The proprietor of those, from whom the draughts are taken, which are now shewing to the curious at the Talbot Inn in the Strand, Mr. Richard Heppenstall, was very communicative; tho' some matters that, he says, have fallen within his observation are denied by the best writers, viz. The uncommon manner of their copulating, which, notwithstanding the situation of the parts of generation, he says, they perform by covering, and their not having a reservoir for water in the gullet, which a late writer however affirms they have. Mr. Heppenstall acquaints us, that his Dromedary and Camel devour about five trusses of hay per week, and drink very moderately; they are about 19 hands high, and the fore feet of each of them measure seven inches and an half over. It must be observed they shed their hair every year, and they are shedding their hair at present, in which condition the draughts were taken, otherwise

The CAMEL from Grand Cairo in Egypt Drawn from the Life



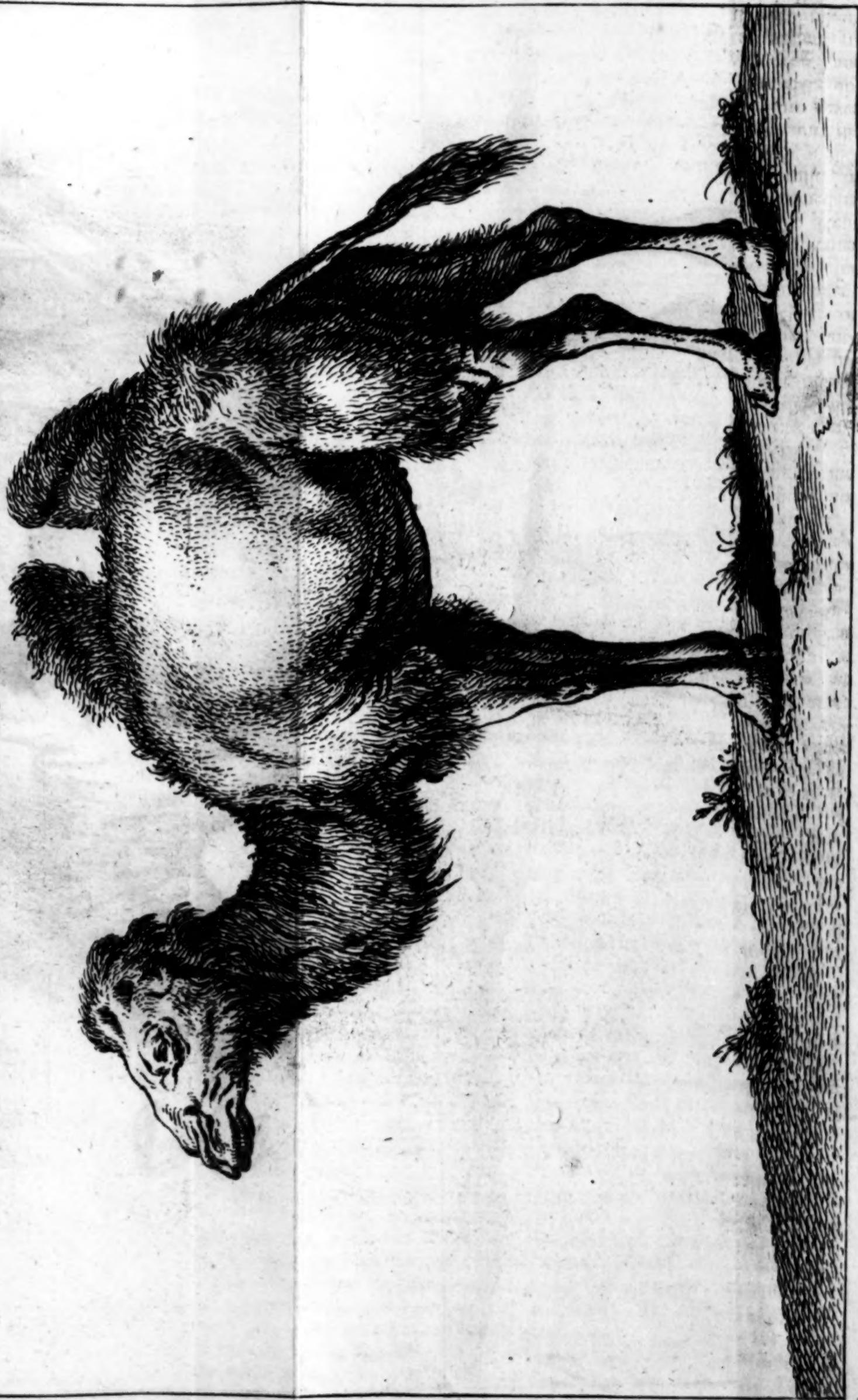
Engrav'd for the London Magazine —

The CAMEL from Grand Cairo in Egypt Drawn from the Life



The DROME DARY lately brought from Persia Drawn from the Life

The DROME DARY lately brought from Persia Drawn from the Life



Engrav'd for the London Magazine —

otherwise they would have been described as covered with abundance of scrubbed, curling hair, of a sad hue, which renders colouring the Print unnecessary. The caravan which passes the Desert to Mecca, consists of great numbers of merchants and pilgrims, and many thousand Camels (see p. 105.) A That which passes from Bassorah to Aleppo, which consists of 400 or 500 men, and 100 or 1000 Camels, is well described by Mr. Plaisted, who being the last traveller that has told us any thing about Camels, we shall subjoin what he says on that head, which is somewhat different B from the foregoing account.

" The Camels in this caravan are not tied seven or eight together as in Persia, but are loose, and march along without observing any order, like a drove of cattle in England going to market. Their usual pace is only walking, nor can a Camel or C Dromedary, with a man on his back, be easily put out of it. And tho' their legs are long, and they take great strides, yet they rid no more ground than a man in his ordinary method of travelling on foot, as I have often experienced, when I have walked for three or four hours together. D One thing that makes them so slow is their nibbling at every shrub they meet with, which makes it no wonder, that a man who walks a common pace should get to his journey's end before a Camel. Hence, upon due deliberation, I have estimated, that a Camel may travel thirty miles in a day, one day with another, if he is upon the road thirteen hours together, as was our case, for we never halted or stopped to dine, as many other caravans do."

" After what has been said, it is easy to see how necessary and useful Camels are in passing over these vast Deserts, where no other beasts of burden could live without being supplied with provender from other places. No quadrupede but this can live so long without water; four days I know they can, and have been told fifteen, but this I do not affirm for truth, tho' those that told me assert it from their own knowledge. They pretend this was occasioned by having gone out of their way, and from having followed an unseasoned track. However, this is certain, that almost all the men, and many of the beasts died. Camels are enabled to bear thirst longer than other animals, by means of a bladder which is placed near the entrance of the throat, which may be seen very plainly when they are standing, for then they grumble and growl, and throw the bladder up in their mouths. This, I suppose, is always filled at the

May, 1758.

time of his drinking, and with this he must needs moisten the dry food which he meets with on the road, and expends it very gradually, and yet I observed the day before we came to Tayba it was quite empty, when they had been but three days without drinking, which occasioned them to eat very little on the following days. The genital parts are seated quite different from those of other animals, for which reason they always void their urine backwards. In winter the Camels are clothed in long wool like a sheep, which falls off in the spring, and in the summer they look so sleek with their short hair, that you would take them for a different kind of animal. Besides those that are bred in the southern parts of Asia are of a lighter make than those that travel between Constantinople and Persia. For these last will carry a thousand pounds weight easier than the former can six hundred. Those which are called Dromedaries are small, clean limbed beasts, the best of which are bred at Muscate, and only differ from other Camels, as a cart-horse does from a racer. In Tartary, and other places, there are Dromedaries and Camels with two humps on their backs, but these I never saw."

From the IDLER, No 5.

" **O**f all extensive and complicated objects different parts are selected E by different eyes; and minds are variously affected, as they vary their attention. The care of the publick is now fixed upon our soldiers, who are leaving their native country to wander, none can tell how long, in the pathless deserts of the Isle of Wight. The tender sigh for their sufferings, and the gay drink for their success. I, who look, or believe myself to look, with more philosophick eyes, on human affairs, must confess, that I saw the troops march with little emotion: My thoughts were fixed upon other scenes, and the tear stole into my eyes, not for those that were going away, but for those that were left behind.

We have no reason to doubt but our troops will proceed with proper caution; that there are men among them who can take care of themselves. But how shall the ladies suffer life without them? By H what arts can they, who have long had no joy, but from the civilities of a soldier, now amuse their hours, and solace their separation?

Of fifty thousand men, now destined to different stations, if we allow each to have been occasionally necessary only to

four women, a short computation will inform us, that two hundred thousand ladies are left to languish in vexation; two hundred thousand ladies, who must run to sales and auctions without an attendant; sit at the play, without a critick to direct their opinion; buy their fans by their own judgment; dispose shells by their own invention; walk in the Mall without a gallant; go to the gardens without a protector; and shuffle cards with vain impatience for want of a fourth to compleat the party.

Of these ladies some, I hope, have lap-dogs, and some monkeys, but they are unsatisfactory companions. Many useful offices are performed by men of scarlet, to which neither dog nor monkey has adequate abilities: A parrot, indeed, is as fine as a colonel, and if he has been much used to good company, is not wholly without conversation; but a parrot, after all, is a poor little creature, has neither sword nor shoulder-knot, can neither dance nor play at cards.

Since the soldiers must obey the call of their duty, and go to that side of the kingdom which faces France, I know D not why the ladies, who cannot live without them, should not follow them. The prejudices and pride of man have long presumed the sword and spindle made for different hands, and denied the other sex, to partake the grandeur of military glory. This notion may be consistently enough received in France, where the Salic law excludes females from the throne; but we, who allow them to be sovereigns, may surely suppose them capable to be soldiers.

It were to be wished that some man, whose experience and authority might enforce regard, would propose that our encampments, for the present year, should comprise an equal number of men and women, who should march and fight in mingled bodies. If proper colonels were once appointed, and the drums ordered to beat for female voluntiers, our regiments would soon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an impress.

Of these heroines, some might serve on foot, under the denomination of the Female Buffs, and some on horseback, with the title of Lady Hussars."

" Our masculine squadrons will not suppose themselves disgraced by their auxiliaries, till they have done something which women could not have done. The troops of Braddock never saw their enemies, and perhaps were defeated by women. Had Minorca been defended by a

female garrison, it might have been surrendered, as it was, without a breach and I cannot but think, that 7000 women might have ventured to look Rochefort, sack a village, rob a vineyard and return in safety."

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LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 90.

ST. Pierre, from Bourdeaux, for Quebec. Prince de Conti, an outward bound Indiaman.

Port Mahone, a privateer of St. Maloes, 14 guns and 84 men.

CReine Elizabeth, from St. Domingo, Bourdeaux.

Marie Therese, from ditto, for ditto. Palmier, from ditto, for ditto.

A privateer driven on shore.

Granville privateer, of 38 guns and 2 men, blew up, in an engagement with the Britannia privateer, of Bristol, only four of the crew were saved.

St. Jean Baptiste, from Nantz, for St. Domingo.

Two ships from Martinico for Bourdeaux.

A dogger privateer of St. Maloes, of 6 guns and 94 men.

A privateer of four guns and 22 men.

A large ship, with stores, for Canada.

A Dutch ship, from Croswick, for Havre.

L'Angé, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

A large snow from ditto, for ditto.

A small snow privateer.

A cutter privateer.

Three privateers taken by the Isis.

A privateer of 36 guns and 140 men.

FA privateer of eight guns.

A privateer of 26 guns and 330 men.

Jean Macque, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.

Jason, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Mariamne, from ditto, for ditto.

L'Aigle, from ditto, for ditto.

Minon, a privateer of 12 guns.

A Spanish brig with India goods.

A vessel from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.

Dromedaire, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Deux Amis, from ditto, for ditto.

Mars privateer of Bayonne.

Magnifique, from St. Domingo, for Nantz.

Marie Elizabethe, from ditto, for ditto.

Union, from ditto, for Honfleur.

St. Jean, from ditto, for Nantz.

Dolphin, from ditto, for ditto.

Emanuel, from Stockholm, for St. Maloes.

M. de Tourney, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

privateer of Bayonne, of 16 guns and 100 men.

D'Acquitaine, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

ditto, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.

agle, from ditto, for ditto.

mpromtu, from ditto, for ditto.

anish ship with fish.

ean Baptiste, from St. Sebastians, with India goods.

swedish ship richly laden.

rtin, from Cape-Breton, for Rochelle.

erta, from Canada, for ditto.

large snows, from Bourdeaux, for B

artinico.

lette, from St. Domingo, for Bourd.

ble Rose, from ditto, for ditto.

enne, } belonging to the Isle of
Mason, } Rhee.

gerome, }

Dutch ship, from Brest, for America.

ndish ship, from Marseilles, for Ham- C

ugh.

[To be continued.]

of SHIPS taken by the French, con-
tinued from p. 91.

ccess, Cordiner, from Peterhead, for Leith.

of Cumberland privateer.

ian, Jones, from Guinea, for America.

Nymph, Laet, from Topsham, for Lon- D

eton privateer.

am and Elizabeth, Barry, from South- Carolina, for Kirkwall.

ky, Liddell, from Leith, for Clyde.

llaret, from Copenhagen, for Inverness.

Hankenson, Dodgson, from Lancaster,

for Peterhead.

, from Carolina, for Topsham.

ships laden with corn.

ip from Virginia, with 400 hogsheads

tobacco.

Sweeting, from Maryland, for Li- E

verpool.

land, Burkett, from South-Carolina,

for Cowes.

Curteis, from Jamaica, for London.

pect, Payne, from London, for St. Kitts.

atherine, Hall, from Leghorn, for Leith.

aker privateer, of London.

Argyle, Kendal, from Georgia, for G

avis.

Adlam, from Philadelphia, for Bar- does.

Colquhon, from Guinea, for Antigua.

Fisher, Marinet, from Jersey, for

ewfoundland.

Burton, from Milford, for Lisbon.

Boyd, from Virginia, for Glasgow.

, from ditto, for ditto.

rn-point, Lawrence, from Liverpool,

New-York.

erson, Cole, from Liverpool, for New- H

ark.

Lady Charlotte, Oakes, from Barcelona, for Liverpool.

Charles, Jackson, from Shields, for Stock- holm.

Anson privateer of Liverpool.

Broderick privateer of Guernsey.

A —, —, from Carolina, for London.

Jolly Bachelor, Thornton, from Bilboa,

for St. Lucar.

Dublin Merchant, Harris, with wheat.

A Hamburg ship bound for Carolina.

Medina, Cox, from Cowes, for Newfound- land.

Hamilton, M'Shean, from Jamaica, for Lond.

Amey, —, from Bristol, from Virginia.

Martha and Judith, Walliser, from Guern- sey, for Hamburg.

Scipio, Moran, from Malaga, for London.

Gertrude, Twist, from Charles-Town, for Cowes.

Christian, Rutherford, from Koningsberg, for Leith.

Elizabeth, —, from Gottenburgh, for Fraserburgh.

Two Virginia ships.

A West-India outward bound ship.

[To be continued.]

BILLS of Mortality from April 18. to May 16.

Christ.	{ Males 575 } 1100
	{ Femal. 535 } 1100
Buried	{ Males 734 } 1409
	{ Femal. 675 } 1409
Died under 2 Years old	433
Between 2 and 5	— 134
5 and 10	— 57
10 and 20	— 40
20 and 30	— 121
30 and 40	— 132
40 and 50	— 149
50 and 60	— 121
60 and 70	— 103
70 and 80	— 82
80 and 90	— 29
90 and 100	— 8
	1409

Buried	{ Within the Walls 111
	{ Without the Walls 338
	{ In Mid. and Surry 645
	{ City & Sub. West. 315

Weekly, April 25	— 362
May 2	— 307
9	— 394
16	— 346

1409

Increased in the Burials the last Month, §5.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

1 Dr. 2s. 3d.

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Minon, a privateer of 12 guns.

G A Spanish brig with India goods.

A vessel from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.

Dromedaire, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Deux Amis, from ditto, for ditto.

Mars privateer of Bayonne.

Magnifique, from St. Domingo, for Nantes.

Marie Elizabethe, from ditto, for ditto.

Union, from ditto, for Honfleur.

St. Jean, from ditto, for Nantz.

Dolphin, from ditto, for ditto.

Emanuel, from Stockholm, for St. Maloes.

M. de Tourney, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

privateer of Bayonne, of 16 guns and 100 men.
D'Acquitaine, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

ditto, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.

Agile, from ditto, for ditto.

Esque, from ditto, for ditto.

Impromptu, from ditto, for ditto.

Dutch ship with fish.

Jean Baptiste, from St. Sebastians, with India goods.

Swedish ship richly laden.

Martin, from Cape-Breton, for Rochelle.

Java, from Canada, for ditto.

Two large snows, from Bourdeaux, for B Martinico.

Juliette, from St. Domingo, for Bourd.

Abbie Rose, from ditto, for ditto.

Junesse, { belonging to the Isle of the Mason, { Rhee.

Augerome, French ship, from Brest, for America.

Swedish ship, from Marseilles, for Ham- C ough.

[To be continued.]

of SHIPS taken by the French, con- tinued from p. 91.

Success, Cordiner, from Peterhead, for Leith.

of Cumberland privateer.

John, Jones, from Guinea, for America.

Nymph, Laet, from Topsham, for Lon-

don.

Wilton privateer.

William and Elizabeth, Barry, from South-Carolina, for Kirkwall.

Jacky, Liddell, from Leith, for Clyde. E

Marvet, from Copenhagen, for Inverness.

Hankenson, Dodgson, from Lancaster,

for Peterhead.

—, from Carolina, for Topsham.

Two ships laden with corn.

Ship from Virginia, with 400 hogsheads of tobacco.

John Sweeting, from Maryland, for Li- F

verpool.

Merland, Burkett, from South-Carolina, for Cowes.

John, Curteis, from Jamaica, for London.

Joseph, Payne, from London, for St. Kitts.

atherine, Hall, from Leghorn, for Leith.

Swede privateer, of London.

John of Argyle, Kendal, from Georgia, for G

icens.

John, Adlam, from Philadelphia, for Bar-

ados.

John, Colquhon, from Guinea, for Antigua.

John-Fisher, Marinet, from Jersey, for Newfoundland.

John, Burton, from Milford, for Lisbon. H

John, Boyd, from Virginia, for Glasgow.

John, —, from ditto, for ditto.

John, Lawrence, from Liverpool,

for New-York.

John, Cole, from Liverpool, for New-

ark.

Lady Charlotte, Oakes, from Barcelona, for Liverpool.

Charles, Jackson, from Shields, for Stock- holm.

Anson privateer of Liverpool.

Broderick privateer of Guernsey.

A —, —, from Carolina, for London.

Jolly Batchelor, Thornton, from Bilboa, for St. Lucar.

Dublin Merchant, Harris, with wheat.

A Hamburg ship bound for Carolina.

Medina, Cox, from Cowes, for Newfound- land.

Hamilton, M'Shean, from Jamaica, for Lond.

Amey, —, from Bristol, from Virginia.

Martha and Judith, Walliser, from Guern- sey, for Hamburg.

Scipio, Moran, from Malaga, for London.

Gertrude, Twist, from Charles-Town, for Cowes.

Christian, Rutherford, from Koningsberg, for Leith.

Elizabeth, —, from Gottenburgh, for Fraserburgh.

Two Virginia ships.

A West-India outward bound ship.

[To be continued.]

B I L L S of Mortality from April 13. to May 16.

Christ.	{ Males 575 } 1100
	{ Femal. 535 } —
Buried	{ Males 734 } 1409
	{ Femal. 675 } —
Died under 2 Years old	433
Between 2 and 5	5 — 134
5 and 10	10 — 57
10 and 20	20 — 40
20 and 30	30 — 121
30 and 40	40 — 132
40 and 50	50 — 149
50 and 60	60 — 121
60 and 70	70 — 103
70 and 80	80 — 82
80 and 90	90 — 29
90 and 100	100 — 8
	—
	1409

Buried	{ Within the Walls 111
	{ Without the Walls 338
	{ In Mid. and Surry 645
	{ City & Sub. West. 315
	—
	1409

Weekly, April 25	— 362
May 2	— 307
9	— 394
16	— 346
	—
	1409

Increased in the Burials the last Month, \$5.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

3 Dr. 2s. 3d.

Flocks are sporting, doves are courting Warb-

ling lin-nets sweet-ly sing, sing;

joy and pleasure, with-out measure, Kindly

hail the glo- rious spring

Kindly hail the glo- ious spring.

2.
Flocks are bleating, rocks repeating,
Valleys echo back the sound ;
Dancing, singing, piping, springing,
Nought but mirth and joy go round.

A COUNTRY DANCE.
The FRISKY MUSE.

First man cast off and turn the third woman, and gay in the second man's place
Partake the fun, hands six round, and right and left.

ODE to AMYNTA.

Y folly led, from snare to snare
Of bitter grief suspense and care,
A self devoted prey ;
Wh ev'ry flattering hope resign'd,
To more myself and peace to find,
From thee I force my way.
No, with reluctant step and slow,
All that's dear while thus I go,
Some pity let me claim ;
How smart th' expiring martyr feels,
While scorching flames, or tort'ring wheels,
To atoms tear his frame.
I think, like infants, prone to change,
From fardid views, or weak revenge,
My resolutions flow ;
To God's, 'tis nature's great behest,
Ev'ry living soul imprest,
To seek relief from woe.
I yet explore with search intent,
But known wou'd but thy soul torment,
And all its peace betray ;
When painful truths invade the mind,
Wisdom wishes to be blind,
And hates th' officious ray.
To pow'r, who cordial and serene,
Hast the dear domestick scene,
To your retreats I fly ;
Strength by your's, and reason's aid,
My to rest this heart persuade,
And wipe the tearful eye.
True nature o'er the heart supreme,
Wh ev'ry tender wish reclaim,
Where'er they fondly stray ;
True friendship's arms my fall sustain,
Man-giddy with excess of pain,
My languid pow'r give way.
With cadence soft the flowing stream,
The fanning breeze, the lambent gleam,
Shall join their various pow'r ;
To bid each passion's rising tide,
Philosophick ease subside,
And sooth my pensive hour.
Obliquely good, from day to day,
As truth and conscience light my way,
I'll glide thro' life's decline ;
Whilst thou, perhaps, may'st happier prove,
Address by one whose grosser love,
Will scruple less than mine.
And when from this unfriendly clime,
To scenes more peaceful and sublime,
My soul prepares to fly ;
Let me one pitying tear bestow,
On those who still survive to woe,
Then bles my God and die.

PSALM CXXXVII. A Description of the Babylonian Captivity. with the Prophet's Curse pronounced against Edom and Babel.

1.

FAR from our home, where proud Eu-
phrates flows,
We pensive sat reflecting on our woes :
Thou, dearest Sion, wait our mournful theme,
At thoughts of thee, our tears increas'd the
stream.

2.
Our harps, as if they felt a sympathy,
Hung silent by, and seem'd as sad as we :

3.
While thus they scoff'd, who caus'd our
ev'ry ill,
You that in musick boast such mighty skill,
Now raise the voice, and strike the trembling
lyre,
As you of old were wont in Salem's quire ?

4.
Oh no ! how shall we find or voice, or hand,
To sound Jehovah's praise in this strange land ?

5.
Tho' here, in wretched exile, 'tis my doom,
Far, far from thy dear fertile fields to roam ;
Yet, Salem, if I cease to wish for thee,
May this hand lost to skill and feeling be ;

6.
And may eternal dumbness seize my tongue,
If thy dear praise be not its constant song.

7.
Just heav'n, forget not Edom on that day,
But with like woes their cruel spite repay :
Down, down with this proud city, was
their cry,
Till low in dust its lofty structures lie.

8.
Thou Babel, too, if ought my grief foresee,
Shall one day low in ruins lie as we !

9.
Happy ! thrice happy he, that will not spare,
But from the breast thine helpless infants tear,
And with their blood, unmov'd with parents
means, [their bones.
Dye the curs'd streets, and pave them with
G. S.

MARTIAL, Book x. Epigram xlviij.

A HAPPY COMPETENCY.

Vitam que faciunt beatorem, &c.

T' improve our present happiness,
What better means, dear friend, than
these ?

Devolving wealth, not gain'd by toil ;
An house one's own, a grateful soil ;
A temper not to strife inclin'd,
Cloaths neat, tho' plain, an easy mind,
And health with native vigour join'd ;
Truth undisguis'd, a friend, or two,
That perfect mirrors are of you ;
A board not spread with costly food,
But such as is both cheap and good ;
A cheerful glafs, when night comes on,
That may our cares, not reason drown ;
A bed that does sweet joys dispense,
Where pleasure's join'd with innocence ;
Sleeps which uncall'd to thee resort,
And make the live long night seem short ;
Pleas'd with thyself, thy fate enjoy,
And neither fear, nor wish to dye ?

G. S.

THE EXPOSTULATION. To a LADY.

I.

NO merit I boast, and I covet no praise,
Indiff'rent to censure, yet willing to
please ;

The

The good and the wise I esteem and I love,
When with truth they command, and with
caution approve ; [you use,
But consider, bright fair ! th' encomiums
When strain'd to excess, are not far from
abuse.

2.

When you are the subject, how diff'rent the
case ! [face ;
The mind's gentle beauties express'd in your
Each sentence applauded, each action ap-
prov'd,
By all you are honour'd, by all are belov'd ;
What you say or you do, is so sprightly or fit,
The result of your judgment, or sport of
your wit.

3.

If no rank I regard, nor condition of life,
But praise, as they merit, a maid or a wife ;
Why object, when I point out these charms
that will please, [decays ;
When passion grows languid, and beauty
Which give grace and perfection to Stella's
sweet prime,
To age bid defiance, and triumph o'er time.

J. M.

ESTIMATE of HUMAN GREATNESS, in
Imitation of a French EPIGRAM.

ONE night I dream'd, and dreams may
oft prove true,
That to this foolish world I bad adieu :
With solemn rites, and decent grief deplo'red,
My friends to mother-earth, her gift restor'd.
But O ! eternal insult to my shade,
Close by a vile Plebeian corse was laid !
Enrag'd, confin'd, I try'd to shift my ground,
But all attempts were unsuccessful found.
Be gone, gross lump, I cry'd, in high disdain,
No slave of abject birth shall here remain !
Be distant far—to nobler names give way,
And mix with vulgar dust thy sordid clay !
Thou fool ! thou wretch ! a hollow voice
reply'd,
Now learn the impotence of wealth and pride ;
Hereditary names and honours here,
With all their farce, and tinsel disappear.
In these dark realms, death's reptile heralds
trace,

From one sole origin all human race :
On all the line one equal lot attends,
From dust it rises, and to dust descends.
Here pale ambition quitting pomp and form,
Admits her last—best counsellor a worm.

Here nature's charter stands confirm'd alone,
The grave is less precarious than the throne.
Then seek not here pre-eminence and state,
But own and bless th' impartial will of fate ;
With life its errors and its whims resign,
Nor think a beggar's title worse than thine.

LOVE SONG. From Dodsley's Collection. Vol. V.
Y E gentle nymphs and gen'rous dames,

That rule o'er ev'ry British mind ;
Be sure ye soothe their am'rous flames,
Be sure your laws are not unkind.
For hard it is to wear their bloom
In unremitting sighs away :
To mourn the night's oppressive gloom,
And faintly bless the rising day.

And cruel 'twere a free-born swain,
A British youth should vainly moan ;
Who scornful of a tyrant's chain,
Submits to yours, and yours alone.
No pointed spear, nor links of steel,
Could e'er those gallant minds subdue,
Who beauty's wounds with pleasure feel,
And boast the fettters wrought by you.

The BEAU to the VIRTUOSOS ; alluding to
Proposal for the Publication of a Set of But-
terflies. From the same.

HAIL curious wights, to whom so fair
The form of mortal flies is !
Who deem those grubs beyond compare,
Which common sense despises.

Whether your prey, in gardens found,
Be urg'd thro' walks and allies ;
Whether o'er hill, morass, or mound,
You make more desperate sallies ;
Amid the fury of the chace,
No rocks could e'er retard you ;
Blest, if a fly repay the race,
Or painted wing reward you.

'Twas thus * Camilla o'er the plain,
Pursu'd the glittering stranger ;
Still ey'd the purple's pleasing stain,
And knew nor fear nor danger.
• Tis you dispense the fav'rite meat
To nature's filthy people ;
Know what conserves they chuse to eat,
And what liqueurs to tipple.

'Tis you protect their pregnant hour ;
And when the birth's at hand,
Exerting your obsterick power,
Prevent a mothless land.

Yet oh ! my friends ! howe'er your view
Above gross objects rises ;
Whate'er refinements you pursue,
Hear what a beau advises.

A beau, that, weigh'd with your's, must prize
Domitian's idle passion ;
Who sought the death of teasing flies
And not their propagation.

Let *****'s eyes more deeply warm,
Nor foolishly determine

To slight fair nature's loveliest form,
And sigh for nature's vermin.

And speak with some respect of beaux ;
No more, as triflers, treat 'em :
• Tis better learn to save one's cloaths,
Than cherish moths that eat 'em.

Written at an INN on a particular Occasion. From
the same.

TO thee, fair freedom ! I retire,
From flatt'ry, feasting, dice, and din
Nor art thou found in domes much higher
Than the low cot, or humble inn.

'Tis here with boundless pow'r I reign,
And ev'ry health which I begin,
Converts dull port to bright champain ;
For freedom crowns it at an inn.

I fly from pomp, I fly from plate,
I fly from falsehood's specious grin ;
Freedom I love, and form I hate,
And chuse my lodgings at an inn.

* See Virgil.

me, waiter ! take my sordid ore,
Which lacqueys else might hope to win ;
It buys what courts have not in store,
It buys me freedom at an inn.
And now once more I shape my way
Thro' rain or shine, thro' thick or thin,
To meet, at close of day,
With kind reception—at an inn.
Hee'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
To sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome—at an inn.

PEPPER-BOX and SALT-SELLER. A
FABLE. From the same.

THE 'squire had din'd alone one day,
And Tom was call'd to take away :
He clear'd the board with dextrous art :
But, willing to secure a tart,
A liquorish youth had made an halt ;
And left the pepper-box and salt
None, upon the marble table :
Where thus, like men, were heard to squabble.
Pepper began, " Pray, Sir, says he,
What busines have you here with me ?
It fit that spices of my birth
Should rank with thee, thou scum of earth ?
I have you know, Sir, I've a spirit
Unit'd to my superior merit—
Tho' now, confin'd within this castre,
I serve a northern Gothick master ;
I was born in Java's fragrant wood,
To warm an Eastern monarch's blood,
The sun those rich perfections gave me,
Which tempted Dutchmen to enslave me.
Nor are my virtues here unknown,
Tho' old and wrinkled now I'm grown.
Look as I am, the fairest maid
Invokes my stimulating aid,
To give her food the poignant flavour ;
And, to each sauce, its proper savour.
Pies, ragouts, and fricassées,
Without my seasoning, fail to please :
To I, like wit, must give a zest,
And sprightliness to ev'ry feast.
Physicians too my use confess ;
My influence sagest matrons bles :
When drams prove vain, and cholicks tease,
To me they fly for certain ease.
Nay, I fresh vigour can dispense,
And cure ev'n age and impotence :
And, when of dulness wits complain,
I brace the nerves, and clear the brain.
But, to the 'squire here, I appeal—
He knows my real value well :
Who, with one pepper-corn content,
Remits the vassal's annual rent—
Hence then, Sir Brine, and keep your
distance :
Go lend the scullion your assistance ;
For culinary uses fit,
To salt the meat upon the spit ;
Or just to keep our meat from stinking—
And then—a special friend to drinking !"
" Your folly moves me with surprize,
(The silver tripod thus replies)

Pray, master Pepper, why so hot ?
First couzen to the mustard-pot !

What boots it *bew* our life began ?
'Tis breeding makes the gentleman.
Yet would you search my pedigree,
I rose like *Venus* from the sea :
The sun, whose influence you boast,
Nurs'd me upon the British coast.

The chymists know my rank and place,
When nature's principles they trace :
And wisest moderns yield to me
The elemental monarchy.
By me all nature is supply'd
With all her beauty, all her pride !
In vegetation, I ascend ;
To animals, their vigour lend ;
Corruption's foe, I life preserve,
And stimulate each slacken'd nerve.
I give jonquils their high perfume ;
The peach its flavour, rose its bloom :
Nay, I'm the cause, when rightly trac'd,
Of pepper's aromatick taste.

Such claims you teach me to produce ;
But need I plead my *obvious use*,
In seasoning all terrestrial food ;
When *beav'n* declares, that *salt is good*.

Grant then, some few thy virtues find ;
Yet *salt* gives *bealtb* to all *mankind* :
Physicians sure will side with me,
While cooks alone shall plead for thee.
In short, with all thine airs about thee,
The world were happier far *without thee*."

The 'squire, who all this time sat mute,
Now put an end to their dispute :
He rung the bell—bade Tom convey
The doughty disputants away—

The salt, refresh'd by shaking up,
At night did with his master sup :
The pepper, Tom assign'd his lot
With vinegar, and mustard-pot :
A fop with bites and sharpers join'd,
And, to the side-board, well confin'd.

M O R A L.

Thus *real* genius is respected !
Conceit and folly thus neglected !
And, O my SHENSTONE ! let the vain,
With misbecoming pride, explain
Their splendor, influence, wealth or birth ;
—'Tis men of *sense* are men of *worth*.

ORTHODOX ADVICE. From the same

QUOTH John to his teacher, good Sir,
If you please,
I wou'd beg your advice in a difficult case ;
'Tis a weighty concern, that may hold one
for life—
'Tis, in short, the old story of taking a wife ?
There's a pair of young damsels I'm pro-
ffer'd to marry,
And whether to choose puts me in a quandary :
They're alike in age, family, fortune, and
feature, [good nature.
Only one has more grace, and the other
As for that, says the teacher, good-nature
and love,
And sweetness of temper are gifts from above, And

And as coming from thence we should give
'em their due ;
Grace is a superior blessing, 'tis true.
Ay, Sir, I remember an excellent garment,
Wherein all along you gave grace the pre-
ferment, [telling,
I shall never forget it, as how you were
That heaven resided where grace had its
dwelling. [but, alas !

Why John, quoth the teacher, that's true :
What heaven can do is quite out of the case ;
For by day and by night, with the woman
you wed, [must bed ;
'Tis you that must board, and 'tis you that
And a good-natur'd girl may quickly grow
gracious,
But a four-headed saint will be ever vexatious.

The DROPSICAL MAN. From Dudsley's Collection. Vol. VI.

A JOLLY, brave toper, who cou'd not
forbear, [stale beer,
Tho' his life was in danger, old port and
Gave the doctors the hearing—but still wou'd
drink on, [tun.
Till the dropsy had swell'd him as big as a
The more he took phyick the worse still he
grew, [cou'd do.
And tapping was now the last thing he
Affairs at this crisis, and doctors come down,
He began to consider—so sent for his son.
Tom, see by what courses I've shorten'd
my life,

I'm leaving the world ere I'm forty and five ;
More than probable 'tis, that in twenty-
four hours, [yours ;
This manor, this house, and estate will be
My early excesses may teach you this truth,
That 'tis working for death to drink hard in
one's youth.

Says Tom (who's a lad of a generous spirit,
And not like young rakes who 're in haste
to inherit.)

Sir, don't be dishearten'd ; altho' it be true,
Th' operation is painful, and hazardous too, []
'Tis no more than what many a man has
gone thro'.

And then, as for years, you may yet be
call'd young,

Your life after this may be happy and long.
Don't flatter me, Tom, was the father's reply,
With a jest in his mouth, and a tear in his eye ;
Too well by experience, my vessels thou
know'st, [ghost.
No sooner are tapp'd, but they give up the

An EXCUSE for INCONSTANCY, 1737. By
the Rev. Dr. LITTLE. From the same.

WHEN Phœbus's beams are withdrawn
from our sight,
We admire his fair sister, the regent of night ;
Tho' languid her beauty, tho' feeble her ray,
Yet still she's akin to the god of the day.
When Susan, like Cynthia, has finish'd her
reign, [out again.
Then Charlotte, like Phœbus, shall shine
As catholick bigots fall humble before
The pictures of those whom in heart they
adore,

* The seat of the Hon. R. H——r.

Which tho' known to be nothing but canvas
and paint,

Yet are said to enliven their zeal to the saint ;
So to Susan I bow, charming Charlotte, for she
Has just beauty enough to remind me of thee.
Inconstant and faithless in love's the pretence
On which you arraign me : Pray hear my
defence.

Such censures as these to my credit redound ;
I acknowledge, and thank a good appetite
for't, [found,
When ven'son and claret are not to be
I can make a good meal upon mutton and
port.

Tho' * Highclear's so fine that a prince
wou'd not scorn it, [adorn it,
Tho' nature and taste have combin'd to
Yet the artist that owns it wou'd think it
severe, [round the year.

Were a law made to keep him there all
How enrag'd wou'd the rector of † Bos-
coville look, [book ;

If the king shou'd enjoin him to read in one
And how wou'd his audience their fortune
bemoan, [own.

If he gave 'em no sermons but what were his
'Tis variety only makes appetite last,
And by changing our dishes we quicken our
taste.

An ÆNIGMA.

A FOOLISH creature me produces,
And yet I serve for noble uses :
Homer, by me, acquired fame ;
'Twas I that raised Virgil's name :
'Tis I record, in lasting pages,
Th' heroick actions of all ages ;
Shew at this day, deeds meritorious,
From Philip's son, to Charles the glorious ;
For instances, take such as these are,
Great Scipio, Hannibal, and Cæsar :
Men ! once thought worthy imitation,
By heroes, natives of this nation.

No other instrument you'll find,
Of half the value to mankind.
'Tis chiefly owing to my aid,
The merchant carries on his trade ;
The sailor could not, without me,
Conduct his ship from sea to sea.

A lenitive I often prove,
To those that are perplex'd with love :
The pensive maid, by my assistance,
Speaks to her lover at a distance.

'Tis I prescribe, for youth at schools,
In ev'ry science, proper rules—
Divines, by me, found morals teach,
'Tis I that shew them what to preach :
Virtue, by me, displays her charms,
And vice of all its power disarms.

At court, great honour I arrive at,
Am often with the king in private ;
Transact, as proper for my station,
Th' important bus'ness of the nation.
My power likewise very great is,
For I bind kings in solemn treaties ;
Yet one defect I have, it true is,
I cannot hold the Gallick Lewis.

G. T.
THE

Lancaster, May, 1758.

† Wotton, the author's parish in the Isle of Wight.

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

IS majesty and the royal family removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer season.

Began the sale of the capital collection of Italian, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, of Sir Luke Schaub (see p. 152) and continued the two following days, at Mr. Langford's, in the Great Piazza, Covent-Garden. The whole collection was sold for 7784l. 5s. many of the pictures selling for very extraordinary prices, particularly, a landscape and figures of Claude Lorraine, for 105l.—A man piping and his children dancing, by Le Nain, for 180l. 12s.—Our Saviour and St. John, by Guido, for 157l. 10s.—St. Sebastian, by Guerchino, for 54l. 12s.—Our Saviour healing the lame, by Rubens, for 79l. 16s.—A landscape with figures and cattle, by D. Teniers, for 120l. 15s.—Sigmunda weeping over the heart of Tancred, by Correggio, for 404l. 5s.—A laughing boy, by Vandyck, for 126l.—The baptism of our Saviour, by Albano, for 120l. 15s.—Our Saviour asleep, and the Virgin watching over him, by Guido, for 328l. 13s.—The Virgin, with Jesus asleep in her lap, by Vandyck, for 211l. 1s.—Boors at cards, by D. Teniers, for 85l. 1s.—Four pieces, by Paul Brill, Rubens, Gillis, and Van Brueghel, for 551l. 5s.—Jacob parting from Laban, by F. Bassano, for 115l. 10s.—Departure of Rinaldo from Armida, by Le Brun, for 73l. 10s.—A landscape and figures, by G. Poussin, for 109l. 4s.—The Virgin, our Saviour, and St. John, by Correggio, for 220l. 10s.—A conversation of Boors, by D. Teniers, for 157l. 10s.—Tent of Darius, by Le Brun, for 127l. 1s.—St. Peter repenting, by Guido, for 288l. 15s.—A capital picture of an holy family, by Raphael, for 703l. 10s.

SATURDAY, 29.

Whitehall. An express arrived with advices, that Schweidnitz surrendered on the 16th instant, and the garrison was forced to surrender itself prisoners of war. It consisted in 250 officers, and 3200 private men. The blockade has besides cost the enemy 3500 men, who have perished by diseases.

MONDAY, May 1.

The four malefactors, under sentence of death, were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 209.)

The trustees of Raine's Hospital met, in pursuance of their advertisement, and having selected six maidens educated therein, who were strongly recommended by their masters and mistresses, the lot was drawn according to the will of the founder, in the May, 1758.

presence of a polite and numerous assembly, for the prize of 100l. for a marriage portion, which fell upon Anne Netherland, who went out of the hospital in the year 1743, and is to be married on the 5th of November next, when 5l. as by him directed, will be expended on a wedding dinner; and the five unsuccessful girls will, with another then to be added, draw again for 100l. to be paid on May-day following. (See p. 191.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The house of Mr. Blake, an apothecary, in Gallaway's Buildings, at Bath, was consumed by fire.

SUNDAY, 7.

Two houses were consumed by fire in Channel-Row, Westminster.

TUESDAY, 9.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president, &c. of the city of London Lying-in Hospital, 611l. 10s. was collected for that charity.

The troops destined for the Isle of Wight, were reviewed by his majesty in Hyde Park, and immediately marched for Portsmouth.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

At the annual general meeting of the governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, a general committee for the year ensuing was elected by ballot, viz. The duke of Bedford, president. Vice presidents, earl of Dartmouth, earl of Macclesfield, lord vise. Royston, lord Vere, Hon. Alex. Hume Campbell, James Mead, Esq; Taylor White, Esq; treasurer. Forty-two members to make the general committee fifty. Duke of Portland, lord Charles Cavendish, lord bishop of Worcester, Sir George Dalston, Sir Thomas Drury, Barts. Mr. Charles Child, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Crouch, John Free, Chamberlain Godfrey, Jonas Hanway, Esqrs. col. Joseph Hudson, Edward Hunt, James Lambe, Esqrs. Rev. Mr. Martin Madan, Robert Nettleton, William Pearce, Thomas Potter, Henry Raper, Esqrs. Mr. Thomas Redhead, Richard Salwey, William Sotheby, Harry Spencer, Tho. Strode, James Temple, John Thornton, George Whatley, Peter Wyche, Esqrs. earl of Shaftesbury, lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. William Beckford, Esq; alderman, Mr. John Barnes, Henry Hatsell, Vansittart Hudson, Ralph Knight, Esqrs. Rev. Dr. Timothy Lee, John Pitt, Samuel Reynardson, Richard Stratton, Lewis Way, John Wilkes, Esqrs. Lord vise. Duplin, capt. Francis Cheyne, Thomas Dimes, William Nedham, John Pitt, John Shackleton, Charles Seymour, Esqrs. Mr. Francis Welles, and Matthew Wyldbore, Esq; were elected governors and guardians

guardians of the said hospital; and Thomas Collingwood was re-elected secretary.

At the anniversary sermon and feast, for the support of the Middlesex Hospital, 1641. 37s. 7d. £. was collected.

A house at Cuckold's Point, was consumed by fire.

THURSDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one. Eight received sentence of transportation. William Barnard, for sending threatening letters to the duke of Marlborough, with intent to extort money, &c. was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 19.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Norfolk Man of War, Sir Piercy Brett, in the Downs.

"One Robert Anderson came here from Graveling on the 11th. He was taken prisoner in a sloop bound to Ireland two months ago, and was trepanned into the Irish brigades in the French king's service. About two o'clock on Thursday morning, when he was relieved from his post of sentry, by the waterside at Graveling, he seized a small boat within ten yards of the box from whence he was relieved, came down the canal two miles, in which he passed two captain's guards, and several advanced posts; seized a fishing-boat full of fish, that had come in the night before, and set sail for our coast, with the small boat in tow: He steered directly for the Downs, with an intention to run into Ramsgate, where his wife lives, but was boarded by a Deal boat, and brought on board the commodore. He has brought musket, bayonet, sword, and all his accoutrements with him, and is a very likely fellow. This extraordinary undertaking required both bravery and sagacity in the execution; for had he been taken, he would have been put to death directly. He is a gardner by trade, and all the knowledge he had of a boat was from being often a fishing for his amusement. He steered by the stars till day-light, and then had the sight of our coast. He had planned his design three weeks before, and had made himself perfectly master of the canal from constant observation, and knew by the same means the stated times when the fishermen arrived. Sir Piercy, with his wonted good nature, ordered the fish, boat, &c. to be sold for the man's benefit, and intends, I believe, to make him one of the ship's corporals."

A farm house at Thwayte, in Suffolk, was consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 20.

The seat of Joseph Grove, Esq; at Plaistow-Green, near Bromley, in Kent, was consumed by fire.

TUESDAY, 21.

A young grenadier, aged 27, was shot at Plymouth, for desertion.

THURSDAY, 18.

A farm house at Tunstall, near Acre, in Norfolk, was consumed by fire.

FRIDAY, 29.

By an advertisement it appeared, that 933l. 7s. 6d. had been subscribed to carry Mr. Fielding's Plan into execution. (See p. 212.)

SATURDAY, 30.

By an advertisement relating to Mr. Dingley's Plan (see p. 210.) it appears, that 3114l. 17s. had been subscribed to carry it into execution.

MONDAY, 22.

His grace the duke of Bedford arrived at his house in Bloomsbury-square, from Ireland.

SATURDAY, 27.

Admiralty Office. The Rochester, capt. Duff, has brought into Plymouth a French snow, laden with ordnance stores for Louisbourg. Four French store-ships, part of 17, bound to Canada, are sent into Falmouth, by commodore Keppel.

At the beginning of the month a house at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, was consumed by fire, and two children perished in the flames.

Seven houses were also consumed by fire at Thorne, in Yorkshire.

There fell, between Chertsey and Farnham in Surry, the greatest shower of rain that has been known in the memory of the oldest man. At a rabbit warren it stopped all the burrows, and destroyed all the rabbits. In some places the water was eight feet deep, and carried away several bridges; and in the fields washed the barley and other grain that was come up, thro' the hedges; so that the land must be sown over again.

The lords of the Admiralty have given directions that no private man of war, on her arrival in any home port, shall salute the admiral, as usual, with 13 guns: The expence of salutes last year, it is said, amounting to near 70,000l.

The bounties to seamen, &c. are continued to the 30th of June next. (See p. 212.)

A dreadful fire, on Feb. 25 last, consumed 110 houses, at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes.

French Ships of War taken or destroyed.

Ships.	Guns.	By whom taken.
Foudroyant	80	Admiral Osborne.
Esperance	74	the Oxford.
Alcide	64	Adm. Boscawen.
Lys	64	Admiral Osborne.
Orpheus	64	the Dorsetshire.
Raisonable	64	the Litchfield.
Arc-en-Ciel	50	the Eagle.
Duc d'Aquitain	50	the Antelope.
Aquilon	48	the Torbay.
Royal-Chariot	36	the Unicorn.
Hermione	36	the Tartar.
Melampe	34	the Southampton.
Emerald	34	the Southampton.
Nymph	34	the Hampton-Court.
Brune	30	the Hussar.
Galatea	22	the Essex.

English Ships of War taken by the French.	
Warwick	60 }
Grenwich	50 }
	—
	110
	—
674 }	Balance in favour of the English.

Kingston in Jamaica, Jan. 5. Saturday arrived here his majesty's ship Augusta, Arthur Forrest, Esq; commander, who brought in with him the following French ships, viz. Le Mars, Mons. Pierre La Ray, 12 guns, 12, 9, and 6 pounders; Le Theot, 22 guns; La Marguretta, 16 guns; La St. Pierre, 16 guns; Le Solide, 14 guns; Le Flore, 14 guns; Le Morrice le Grand, 18 guns; Le Brilliant, 14 guns; and the Brigantine Le Mannerie, 10 guns. Capt. Forrest got sight of this fleet on the 1st of December, off Port Prince, but having Dutch colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their course, imagining it to be a Dutch man of war; however, night coming, capt. Forrest tacked and stood after them, and about eleven o'clock came up with the Le Mars, who struck upon receipt of the first broadside, the whole fleet soon following her example. These ships were bound from Port Prince to Old France, and were going thro' the gulph. They are richly laden with sugar, indigo, cotton, &c. and their cargoes cost, at Port Prince, 170,000l. The same day arrived his majesty's sloop of war the Hornet, who brought in a small French privateer of 12 carriage and ten swivel guns, which he took on the north side of Hispaniola, where she also drove on shore and destroyed a French privateer now of fourteen carriage guns. On Tuesday last arrived here a large French letter of marque ship, mounting 22 guns, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois. She was taken by two New-York privateers, after an engagement of seven glasses.

—, Jan. 21. On Thursday came to Kingston the privateer sloop Thurloe, belonging to St. Christopher's, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 84 men, Robert Mantle commander: Capt. Mantle left Port-Royal the 12th instant, in company with his majesty's ship Augusta, and, on Sunday the 15th, about eight in the morning, parted from the man of war off Cape Tiberoon: At ten, the same morning, saw a sloop to the eastward, which proved to be a French privateer, called the Deux Amis, capt. Felix, of 10 carriage guns and 98 men, belonging to Port-Louis, who bore down on the Thurloe; which being observed by capt. Mantle, and suspecting her to be a French privateer, he prepared to receive her; at one P. M. the Frenchman came very near, on which the Thurloe gave him a broadside with great and small guns, which he returned, and then made all the

fail he could to get off; but the intrepid capt. Mantle was resolved not to part so easily, and immediately gave chase, and soon ranged her alongside, when the Frenchman resolutely boarded the Thurloe on her bow; and now began the most obstinate and bloody engagement that has been known in these parts for many years past, both sides being determined to conquer or die: This bloody conflict lasted near three hours, with pistols, swords, granadoes, powder-flasks, &c. and that in such quantities, that capt. Mantle, during the action, expended near 300 powder-flasks, 72 hand stink-pots, besides 11 rounds of great and small guns. On board the Thurloe were 10 men killed, and 25 wounded; but on board the Deux Amis it was a mere slaughter-house; for when the gallant capt. Felix struck, there were not more than ten men capable of continuing the battle.

By a letter, dated at Antigua, March 12, it is asserted, that the Buckingham and Cambridge had destroyed a fort on the island of Martinico, and four privateers that were riding under its protection. They killed upwards of 90 men in the fort, and received very little damage.

The following particular account of the English and French forces in India is said to be authentick.

English Men of War in India.

Kent, 64 guns, condemned.

Cumberland, Pocock	64	Salisbury	50
Tiger	50	A small ship	20
[These were with admirals Watson and Pocock in 1754, and expected home in 1758.]			
Elizabeth, Stevens	64	Colchester, Obrian	50
Yarmouth, Frankland	64	Queenborough, Legg	20
Newcastle, Hutchinson	50		

[These five sailed in March, 1757, with commodore Stevens; the two last to St. Helena, and returned back.]

Seven king's ships of ours in India, 362 guns, viz. Three of 64 guns, three of 50, and one of 20.

French.

Gen. Lally, the 3d of May, 1757, from Port l'Orient.

Zodiac	D'Ache	74
Bien Ame	Lars	74
Le Vengeur	Palliere	64

Frigates.

Diligente, Marion	32	Dauphine	20
Centaur, Serville	28	St. Luc	20
Mars, Licore	26	Emeraude	20
Condi, Rosco	26	Renommee	16
Terefe, Quatre Nille	24	Chaloupe	14
Pacifique, Maine	24		

[All these frigates lower ports are shut in, but they can mount 40, 50, or 60 guns each. They carried over 4000 land forces.]

1 Ship { which attacked our three? 64

1 Frigate { ships beyond the cape 50

1 laid near Batavia (and took captain Hutchinson's longboat) to intercept our homeward bound 1757 50

260 MARRIAGES and BIRTHS, DEATHS. Ma

In all 17 French ships, which actually carry 606 guns, and allowing 200 for the lower tier of the eleven frigates, carry 806.

Lally has 15,000l. a year coming in with this command, and a pension settled on him of 100,000 livres per annum [between 4 and 5000l.] for his life.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 27. **R**EV. Mr. Snow, was married to Miss Mary Willes, daughter of the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rowland Aynsworth, Esq; to Miss Fanny Legg.

John Lever, Esq; to Miss Shaw.

May 2. John Howard, Esq; to Miss Leeds, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Leeds.

Mr. Loten, an eminent calico-printer, to Miss Haines.

5. George Montgomerie, Esq; to Mrs. Lloyd.

7. Charles Staples, Esq; to Miss Amelia Anderson.

11. Rev. Mr. Francis Wollaston, to Miss Althea Hyde.

Edmund Lambert, of Boyton, in Wiltshire, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Bourke, only daughter of lord visc. Mayo, of Ireland.

13. John Madocks, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Whitchurch.

George Mullings, Esq; to Miss Day, of Chelsea.

14. William St. Quintin, Esq; to Miss Fane, eldest daughter of Henry Fane, Esq; member for Lime, with a fortune of 50,000l.

19. William Trevanion, Esq; member for Tregony, to Miss Barlow.

22. Tho. Hodgetts, Esq; to Mrs. Kitelby.

23. John Egerton, Esq; to Miss Chandler, of Cheapside.

24. Richard Aston, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to lady Williams, relict of the late Sir David Williams, of Langoyd castle, in Brecknockshire, Bart. with a large jointure, and a fortune of 20,000l.

April 24. Lady of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq; was delivered of a daughter.

May 4. —— of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. of a son and heir.

Countess of Moreton, of a daughter.

6. Lady of admiral Boscowen, of a son.

Countess of Coventry, of a son.

8. Lady Mount-Maurice, of a dead child.

12. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a son.

16. Countess of Peterborough, of a son and heir.

Lady of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. of a son.

— of Geo. Payne, Esq; of a daughter.

18. —— of Thomas Potter, Esq; of a daughter.

Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, of a son.

DEATHS.

April 17. **D**AVIE Grant, of Kinross, in North-Britain, aged 137.

26. Henry Taylor, Esq; agent to the first regiment of guards, of an apoplestic fit.

Mr. Joseph Olive, of Bromley, an eminent linen printer.

Mrs. Tyrrwhitt, daughter of the late bishop of London.

27. John Walker, of Lyneham, in Wilts, Esq; hereditary usher of the court of Exchequer.

Mark Milbank, of Barningham, in York-shire, Esq;

— Hanchett, of Ickleton, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

Dr. Henry Smith, an eminent physician of Queen's-square, Westminster.

29. Peter Meyer, Esq; a Hamburg merchant.

May 2. Paul Moreau, of Rippon, Yorkshire, Esq;

Christopher Shelley, of Bushford, in Somersetshire, Esq;

3. Sir William Compton, of Hartbury, Gloucestershire, Bart.

George Turner, of Ross, in Herefordshire, Esq;

Mr. Humphreys, an eminent oilman, Newgate-street.

5. Zachariah Foxall, of Bloomsbury square, Esq; in the 94th year of his age; gentleman remarkably humane and charitable: He has left 200l. to Christ's Hospital 100l. to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; 200l. to the town of Woolverhampton; 200l. to Aldersgate parish; mourning to each his servants; some legacies to his relations and the remainder of his fortune to his nephew, Mr. Zachary Foxall, of Oat-lane.

Mr. Andrew Bousquet, aged 86, a charitable French protestant.

Mrs. Ducane, wife of Peter Ducane, Esq;

Henry Forrest, Esq; a Barbadoes planter.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, an eminent wainhouseman, of Bartholomew-close.

Dr. William Cooper, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and in the commission of the peace for Northumberland, by a fall from his horse.

7. Robert Bootle, Esq; formerly an East India commander.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, rector of St. John's Coventry, &c. in the commission of the peace for Warwickshire.

Aaron Lewis, of Haverfordwest, Esq;

Edward Jordan, Esq; last year high sheriff for Warwickshire.

10. Charles Sommerfield, Esq; lately arrived from Barbadoes.

Rob. Hewett, Esq; an eminent merchant.

11. George Martin, of Woodford, Essex, Esq;

12. William Browning, Esq; high sheriff of Surry, in the year 1740.

14. Matthew Loubier, Esq; an eminent Italian merchant.

15. Ralph Jenison, Esq; member for Newport, and many years master of the buckhounds.

Lady of Mr. Justice Foster.

Lady Monoux, relict of Sir Philip Monoux, Bart.

26. M

16. Mr. John Van Hemert, an eminent Dutch merchant.
 17. William Vanfittart, of South Audley-street, Esq; aged 86.
 18. Jonas Langford, of Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, Esq;
 19. Mr. Cornelius Drew, clerk of the Union Fire-office, aged 78.
 20. Roger Jennings, of Gray's Inn, Esq; William Greene, Esq; governor of Rhode Island.
 21. Jonathan Speller, Esq; a wealthy planter, in Jamaica.

Sometime since, Mr. Joseph Besse, formerly an eminent and learned schoolmaster in Berkswell, and an apologist for the Quakers.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W^Hitehall, April 29. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire in the election of a bishop of the see of Oxford, void by the translation of Dr. Baker, to the archbishopric of Canterbury; and also recommending John bishop of Bristol, to be chosen bishop of the said see of Oxford.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Thomas Caughtley, M. A. to the rectory of St. Cruse, in York.—Mr. Henry Beck, to the vicarage of Bumpstead, in Essex.—David Davis, M. A. to the vicarage of Warwick, in Cardiganshire.—Andrew Armstrong, B. A. to the vicarage of Helsfree, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Collinson, to the vicarage of Flaxby, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Atkinson, to the vicarage of Lytstock, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Oldfeild, to the living of Atherbury, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, to the vicarage of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire.—Samuel Brooks, M. A. to the rectory of Coleshill, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Mereft, to the vicarage of Chertsey, in Surry.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, to the rectory of Wiverton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Atkins, to the rectory of Sutton-Regis, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Rowland, M. A. to the rectory of Porfey, in Northamptonshire.—Dr. Ferdinand Warre, to the living of Barnes, in Surry.—Mr. Fawcett, to the rectory of Grendon, in Warwickshire.—Mr. John Fiske, to the vicarage of Haughley, in Suffolk.—Mr. Gordon, to the living of Henstead, in Suffolk.—Mr. Hurst, to the living of Great Bedford, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Thomas Holmes, to the rectory of Enscombe, in Lincolnshire.—Charles Bateley, M. A. to the rectory of Wethden, in Norfolk.—Richard Francis, B. A. to the rectory of Mixen, in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Smith, M. A. to the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Jones, to the rectory of Banwell, in Oxfordshire.—Simon Collins, M. A. to the rectory of Drayton Bassett, in

Staffordshire.—Dr. Hume, bishop of Oxford, elected dean of St. Paul's.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Mr. John Griffes, to hold the rectory of Chipstead, with the rectory of Sanderstead, in Surry.—To enable Thomas Amyand, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hambleton, with the rectory of Fawley, in Bucks.—To enable Cecil Willis, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Holbeach, with the vicarage of Welling, in Lincolnshire.—To enable John Powley, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Nevden, with the rectory of Downham, in Essex.—To enable Tho. Pyle, M. A. to hold the vicarage of West-Alvington, &c. with the vicarage of Yalmeton, in Devonshire.—To enable Thomas Lipyeat, B. D. to hold the rectory of Layham St. Andrew, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Great Halling, in Essex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W^Hitehall, May 9. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be officers in the following regiments. Sixty-first regiment, major-general Elliot, from the Dutch service, col. John Barlow, lieut. col. Christopher Teesdale, major.—62d, William Strode, col. John Jennings, lieut. col. Joseph Higginson, major.—63d, David Watson, col. Peter Desbrisay, lieut. col. John Trollope, major.—64th, John Barrington, col. Wollaaston Pym, lieut. col. Thomas Ball, major.—65th, Robert Armiger, col. John Salt, lieut. col. John Delgarno, major.—66th, Edward Sandford, col. Rowland Phillips, lieut. col. Charles Beauclerk, major.—67th, James Wolfe, col. Robert Robinson, lieut. col. Alexander Mac Dowal, major.—68th, John Lampton, col. William Adey, lieut. col. William Napier, major.—69th, Charles Colvil, col. John Browne, lieut. col. Edward Martin, major.—70th, John Parflow, col. Charles Vignoles, lieut. col. Robert Pigot, major.—71st, William Petitot, col. William Tayler, lieut. col. Robert Murray, major.—72d, Charles, duke of Richmond, col. William Wilkinson, lieut. col. Richard Prescott, major.—73d, William Brown, col. Hezekiah Fleming, lieut. col. Thomas Shirley, major.—74th, Sherington Talbot, col. William Masters, lieut. col. Thomas Maule, major.—75th, John Boscowen, col. Jordan Wren, lieut. col. James Steward, major.—Lieut. col. George Haldane to be colonel of foot.—Major general Alexander Durore to command in the absence of the governor in Plymouth.—Major Robert Douglas to be lieut. col. in the 19th regiment, and capt. Charles Lumisden to be major.—Major John Beckwith to be lieut. col. to the 20th regiment, and capt. John Maxwell to be major.—Capt. Robert Hall to be major to the

the 37th regiment.—Capt. lord Geo. Lenox to be lieut. col. to the 33d regiment.—Major Nash. Donnellen to be lieut. col. to the 38th regiment.—Capt. Lewis Thomas to be major to the 50th regiment.—Capt. Robert Walsh to be major to the 54th regiment.—Capt. James Ramsay to be major to the 30th regiment.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, Henry, earl of Pembroke, and lieut. col. West, to be aid de camps to his majesty.—Capt. Watson, to be deputy quarter-master general of the forces in South-Britain, and to rank as lieut. col. of foot.—Major And. Robinson, to be lieut. col. of the third regiment of foot guards.—Col. John Griffin Griffin to be first major, and lieut. col. John Prideaux second major to the said regiment.—Lieut. col. Thomas Gage, to be col. of a regiment of Rangers in America.

Admiralty-office, April 29. The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the marines, viz. Lieut. col. James Burleigh.—Major, John Tufton Mason.—Captains. The Hon. Hugh Sem-pill, Stawell Chudleigh, Turbeville Wainwright, Robert Walsh, John Chalmers, Laurence Mercer, Charles Hughes, Thomas Davis, William Souter.—First lieutenants. Daniel Watson, Patrick Hamilton, John M'Intyre, William Nesbit, Jonathan Dales, James Fowler, Robert Elliott, John Burgh, William Bowers. Second lieutenants. Isaac Bickerstaff, William Walker, — Gordon, Aaron Darby, Joseph Conway, Henry Head, Henry Weir, Alexander Brown, Perkins M'Mahon, The. Hayward, Joseph Adams, Geo. Willoughby, Singleton Rochfort, Joseph Hazlewood, William Cooper, Thomas Bazeley, John Baggs, John Stretch, William Dancer, John Willis, Thomas Spooner, George Phelps, Francis Ward, Charles Coalhurst, Robert Gardiner, — Stuart, John Kent, George Martin, John Beady.—Adjutants. Samuel Mitchell, Cha. Dunlop, Colin Campbell, John Hadden.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Henry Ellis, Esq; appointed governor of Georgia, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq;—Eliab Harvey, Esq; a king's council—William Wilkenson, Esq; a gentleman usher quarterly waiter to his majesty.—Lord Lindores and col. Parker, to be colonels of two regiments of invalids.—Robert Brudenel, Esq; captain; M'Pherson Neal, Esq; capt. lieut. John Cathcart, lieut. and — Northeote, ensign, in the third regiment of foot guards.—John Fletcher, Esq; captain, and Nevil Bland, lieutenant, in the first regiment of dragoon guards.—Marcus Lowther Crofton, of Mote, in the county of Roscommon, Esq; created a baronet.—Marquis of Granby, col. of the royal regiment of horse guards, in the room of lord Ligonier.—Henry Clinton, Esq; captain of a company in the first regiment of foot guards.—Geo. Townshend, Esq; a colonel of foot.—

Archbishop of Canterbury elected a governor of the Charter-house.—Deputy Pycroft chosen reenter of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

E YE. —— Townshend, Esq; in the room of Nich. Hardinge, Esq; deceased Flintshire. Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. the room of his father, deceased.

B—RR—TS.

GEORGE Hitchcock, of the Strand, mercer. Barnabas Toynkins, of Tewkesbury, maltster. Tho. Richards, of St. Clement Danes, woollen draper. John Margas, of St. Martin in the Fields, optician. Matthew Maslen, of Howden, in Yorkshire, dealer and chapman.

John Cardell, of Mile End old town, clothworker. William Geere, of Croydon, tanner. Thomas Adams, of Stadbrook, in Suffolk, draper. Robert Overman, of Burnham-Deepdale, in Norfolk merchant.

Thomas Garrett, of Bishopsgate-street, glass-seller. Robert Saxby, of Dartford, tanner. Wm. Grant, of Rumsey Extra, in Hampshire, miller. Mary Jones, of St. Mary Le Bone; virtualler and ch. woman.

Tho. Humphreys, of Prince's-street, Lothbury, w. houseman.

Rich. I'Ans, of Eagle-court, in the Strand, merchant. Thomas Collingwood, of Air-street, merchant, draper and chapman.

Joseph Hall, of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, ironmonger. Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire. Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport Cheshire, joint partners and chapmen.

Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Warrington, all of Stockport, in Cheshire, joint partners, drapers and chapmen.

John Lane, of Bristol, innholder. Henry Wagstaffe, of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, grocer. James Etchells, of Manchester, chapman.

Robert Erskine, of Liverpool, merchant. John Nelson, of Dorchester, mercer. William Barkham, of St. George Hanover-square, merchant.

Joseph Reading, of St. Clement Danes, distiller and oilman.

John Westwood, of St. Clement Danes, hosier. Philip Trier, of Newport-street, Jeweller.

Robert Seller, of New-Malton, grocer. Joseph Brice, of Bristol, scrivener.

John Burton, of Lawrence Pountney-hill, packer. John Peck, of Whitechapel, linen-draper.

James Palethorp, John Grammer, and Daniel Titterton, of Bread-street, hosiers and partners.

James Rae, of Watlington, mercer. Thomas Chubb, of Winchester, dealer and chapman.

William Inwood, of Stony-Stratford, carrier.

John Adams, of London, merchant. Thomas Swallow, of Harleston, in Norfolk, mercer and draper.

Wm. Morgan, of Whitecross-street, edge-tool maker. Robert Houlton, of Bristol, grocer.

Thomas Drake, of Thorpe-Satchville, in Leicestershire, dealer and chapman.

James Askey, of Reading, innholder.

COURSE of EXCHANGE

LONDON, Saturday, May 17, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16th
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16th
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8th.
Madrid	—	37 7-8th.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11th.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.

—	—	46 5-8ths.
—	—	49
—	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
—	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
—	—	7 3-qrs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

ON the sixth ult. the prince of Bevren arrived at Breslau from Brin in Moravia, where he had been prisoner ever since he was accidentally taken, as formerly mentioned*, having been exchanged for one of the Austrian generals taken prisoner by the Russians. He is said to have met with a very favourable reception from his Prussian majesty, but we do not hear that he has as yet any particular command conferred on him. The town of Schweidnitz having surrendered to the Prussians on the 16th ult. (see p. 237.) Prussian majesty began presently after to make for a march, in order to compel the Austrian army, under marshal Daun, to come to an engagement, which they will certainly do, if they can, until their allies are all ready to begin their operations. For this purpose his Prussian majesty resolved to march towards Vienna, as this would oblige the Austrian army to follow him, which would furnish him with an opportunity to attack them upon equal terms. According to this he assembled the flower of his troops, to the number of about 50,000 men, near Neisse, in Silesia, which he divided into three columns, and on the 25th ult. marshal Keith, at the head of the first column, set out on his march towards Moravia, having an advanced guard commanded by the prince of Wurtemberg. On the 27th, the king himself, at the head of the second column set out; and, on the 29th, he was followed by the third column, under the command of prince prince of Anhalt Dessau. Upon the approach of the Prussian army, general de Ville, who commanded a body of Austrian troops in Moravia, threw part of them into Olmutz, and retired with the rest as the Prussians advanced; and, by the last accounts, the latter had passed by Olmutz, leaving a sufficient body for blockading the city. In the mean time the Austrian army, under marshal Daun, seem resolved to leave that part of the country to the army of the enemy. They have, indeed, begun to move that way from Skalitz, Nachod, in Bohemia, where they were encamped when they first heard of the king of Prussia's march into Moravia, by the last accounts they had got no farther than Leutomysel in their way towards Olmutz. Beside this army with which the king of Prussia has marched into Moravia, he has ordered another to be assembled in Saxony, under his brother prince Henry, which, it is said, will consist of about 30,000 men, and to oppose the army of the empire, or

what is called the army of execution, which began to assemble at Beirut, or Barreith, in Franconia, under the prince of Deuxponts, but did not, on the first instant, amount to above 10 or 12,000 men, and were often disturbed in their out-posts by a body of Prussians under the command of general Meyer.

On the other side the Russian army continues still upon the Vistula, which makes both the republick of Poland, and the city of Dantzick, very uneasy, especially the latter; for, on the 10th ult. M. Puschkin, the Russian resident, demanded, in the name of the empress his mistress, that the magistrates should receive a Russian garrison into that city, which they not only refused, but ordered all the citizens to arms, and took every other method to provide for their defence. However, they presently sent deputies to general Fermer, who still retains the chief command of the Russian army, and, after some negotiation, the demand seems to be given up, for, by the last advices from thence, a part of the Russian army, to the number of 14,000, had actually past the Vistula, by the 6th instant, and general Fermer was preparing to follow with the rest; but they have still three or four days march before they can enter any of the Prussian territories, or approach the Prussian army assembled in the east end of Pomerania. By the same advices we are likewise told, that another Russian army of 30,000 men, under the command of general Czernicheu, were upon their march thro' Poland for Silesia, and were then got near as far as Grodno.

The Swedish troops, in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, have hitherto in vain waited for a reinforcement of troops from their own country, owing probably to a deficiency in the subsidies and pensions promised by, and expected from France; but as part of the Prussian army have been obliged to march to oppose the Russians, it is said, that the garrison of Stralsund have ventured to march out, and encamp under the cannon of the place.

By our last advices from Westphalia, dated the 20th instant, both the Hanoverian and French armies continued in their quarters of cantonment, the former in the bishoprick of Munster, and the latter upon the banks of the Rhine, above and below Wesel; but both are with great diligence preparing for opening the campaign, and as both, especially the latter, have been reinforced as well as recruited, we may probably soon hear of a battle; for tho' the French be a little superior in number, a general bred under the king of Prussia, as prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has been, will not, on that account, avoid coming to an engagement.

Hague, May 5. Sunday last returned hither, the courier which the count d'Affry dispatched on the 18th past, with the convention

* See *Longl. Mag.* for last year, p. 603.

vention concluded between England and Prussia on the 11th of the said month. The **Abbe** count de Bernis writes him in answer, That the first thing observable in this convention, is the unfairness of charging France with being the aggressor in the present war, while all the world knows that she entered the empire only as guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, and at the requisition of the principal members of the Germanick body; and that the king of Prussia had oppressed and laid waste the electorate of Saxony and the kingdom of Bohemia, eight months before one Frenchman entered Germany. That they could not help being surprized at the part which the king of England acts in this convention: That the grant of such a considerable subsidy to the king of Prussia plainly intimates, that an important indemnification had been stipulated for Hanover, and that it might justly be supposed that those secularizations are intended, which were first projected in 1743. That such an enterprize must prove fatal to the empire: That the aggrandisement of the two houses of Brandenburg and Brunswick would necessarily destroy the equilibrium established by the peace of Westphalia, and prove highly prejudicial to the Roman Catholick princes of the empire.

M. de Bernis concludes with desiring the count d'Affry to make use of these reflections in his conferences with the ministers of the republick, and with those of foreign courts.

Marseilles, April 14. We have advice, that two frigates with seven transports, laden with provisions for our troops in Minorca, arrived there the end of last month. Several more transports will speedily be sent thither with meal, salt provisions, hay, straw, and oats.

Toulon, April 27. Yesterday M. de la Clue arrived here from Carthagena, with the squadron under his command, one of which is the *Oriflamme*, that made her escape from admiral Osborne.

On the fourth inst. died at Rome his holiness Prosper Lambertini, the reigning pope, in the 84th year of his age. He was raised to the purple, Dec. 9, 1726, and chosen pope, August 17, 1740, on which occasion he assumed the name of Benedict XIV. and by his future conduct he shewed, that he highly deserved that dignity, tho' at that time the cardinals continued above six months shut up in the conclave, before two thirds of them could agree on chusing him.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for April and May, 1758.

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LAW.

22. The ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, from two MS. Volumes, called the Black Book and Red Book; now done into English, 4to, pr. 8s. J. Worrall.

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23. A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals. By R. Price, pr. 6s. Millar.

24. An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times. Vol. II. pr. 4s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 186.)

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[The rest of the Books and the Stocks in our next.]